The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Continuation of the Chapter of Outrages.

The Surrender of the Castle of Perote to Echegaray.

Intermeddling of the French with Mexican Politics.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 19, 1858.

The past fortnight has been eventful for the present eventful times in Mexico. Events have crowded one another with such astounding rapidity that the population of this capital are prepared to hear any new atrocity without expressing surprise. The consoling exclamation, which has so long soothed us, that "things cannot get worse," is now being dropped. We are prepared to see anything,—to hear anything. I doubt if the arrival of the *Great Eastern* in one of the canals of this capital would give much surprise to the most of the inhabitants.

The ink had scarcely dried on my last letter to you, in which I mentioned the execution of seven Americans at Zacatecas, (by the way, the Government has not yet officially announced this *heroic act!*) by one of the Government Generals, when we received news that the same General had thrown an Englishman in *capilla* in Zacatecas, with orders to have him shot in a few hours, (I believe ten,) if he did not pay $15,000 asked of him. The receipt of this news here was the cause of immediate action on the part of the British Minister. He wrote a most scathing note to the Government and the Government expressed its disbelief of the story. The Minister urged its truth, although he had not been officially informed, and the Government denied. All correspondence was intercepted for several days, and the British Minister, not receiving dispatches from Zacatecas, began to think there might be an error in his information. The Government seized this opportunity to hurl back upon the Minister the "barbarous" accusation against its *faithful* General. I think the Minister of Her Majesty's Government began to feel ashamed of his conduct, and almost like apologizing, when in came an express with the facts, and, natural enough, quite confirmed the first report which had been received by a respectable commercial house.

The case is this: A highly respectable gentleman and the richest banker and merchant in the Northern States of this Republic (?), WILLIAM NEWALL, Esq., of Zacatecas, had drawn a bill payable to the order of one CASTRO, at San Luis Potosi. As is usual with bills of exchange all over the world, and as is most especially necessary in a disturbed country like this, this exchange appears to have been drawn with 1st, 2d and 3d bills. At San Luis Potosi, after the defeat of VIDAURRI, the 3d bill of this exchange was found in the luggage of VIDAURRI. The Government General MARQUEZ seized it, and on his entrance into Zacatecas he presented it at the counter of Mr. NEWALL for payment. Mr. NEWALL protested that the bill was given by him; that it was to be paid at San Luis; that the probabilities were the 1st or 2d had already been paid, and that therefore this 3d of exchange had no value whatever; that he sold it as he would have sold exchange to any person, and had no knowledge that it was to pass into the hands of VIDAURRI, &c., &c. But General MARQUEZ wanted the money, and demanded that the worthless 3d of exchange should be paid forthwith. Mr. NEWALL declined and was at once thrown in prison and informed that he would be shot at 6 A. M. of the following day. This extreme was averted fortunately by the payment of the bill by a friend of Mr. NEWALL, and he was set at liberty.

Mr. NEWALL'S case has attracted the warm attention of the British Minister, but his protests, demands, &c., with the present Government, amount to nothing. The Government dare not chastise the freebooting MARQUEZ, and it remains to be seen who will.

The next atrocity to be marked comes from the other side, although, as yet, we have not received full particulars. About ten days ago a horde of Pintos under VILLALVA and COMOÑO, fell upon the Government troops under the command of VICARIO, beyond Cuernavaca, and cut them completely up. VICARIO, with his right arm and two of his ribs broken, came out of the scrimmage with only four men, and in this sorry plight reached Cuernavaca. That was all well enough. But after the victory the Pintos fell upon the unprotected haciendas and plundered them of every thing. They have since sacked the village of Cuantlian, and report says, have killed several Spaniards. The people of Cuernavaca have been flocking in here for the last week in droves. They are all afraid to stop at their homes, for they fear the advent of the Pintos under COMAÑA, and the reinforcements under DIEGO ALVAREZ, now known to be near Cuernavaca—altogether amounting to more than 4,000.

The next event of our times is the taking of the castle of Perote. This fortress, which has held out for ten months against the Government, although constantly surrounded by Government troops, fell, on the morning of the 16th inst., into the hands of General ECHEAGARAY. The victory was gained without blood, although its consequences promise to be bloody. Gen' ECHEAGARAY, in his dispatch to the Government, says he intends to shoot all the officers, from corporal up, and *one-fifth of the soldiers!* The receipt of this dispatch was the cause of a grand *repique* and the publication of an official bulletin, in which the Government says: "*Honor a los valientes!*" "*Honor al digno General Echeagaray!*" These things are said of soldiers who took a starved and disorganized garrison without a struggle, and of a man, who, in cold blood, shoots poor soldiers who have been pressed into service. What "valor!" What "worth!"

The news of the assassination of several persons at Guadalajara, after the triumph of the *liberals* in that city, is fully confirmed. The murder of General BLANCARTE appears to have been an aggravated case, and taking it as such, DEGOLLADO has read the assassin out of his army and outside the pale of the law—a fit subject for the dirk of any good citizen.

The next atrocity is the conduct of the French Minister in his intermeddling with Mexican politics. There can be no question but he has succeeded, so far, with his game for European intervention to the utmost of his expectations. The advent of the French fleet means something. To say they have come here to recover the French dividends is pure nonsense, and my reason for viewing the matter in this way will be found in the following statement of the foreign debts of Mexico:

British Bondholders Debt	$60,621,843 00
Spanish Convention	7,270 600 75
English-Spanish Convention	5,000,000 00
French Convention	263.490 00
American Claims (at least)	10,000,00 00
Total of Foreign Debt	$83,156,133 75

From the above figures it will be seen that France is the smallest claimant against Mexico and that her cause of complaint against Mexican bad faith is less than that of any other nation. French grievances against Mexico are comparatively still less, for while Englishmen have been imprisoned, banished and forced into the ranks; while Spaniards have received rough treatment from the Puros, and while Americans have been shot, imprisoned, banished and robbed by all parties alike, and while our flag has been insulted right and left by all parties, the French have rarely been molested. But, notwithstanding all this the French are the first in the field to protect their interests and redress grievances. I think the reader will agree with me that there is a wheel within this wheel. If there be not, certainly LOUIS NAPOLEON deserves great credit for setting such a noble example to the United States and England. His attention to the rights and protection of his citizens deserves every praise, and should bring the blush of shame to the governmental cheeks of the United States and Great Britain. But I protest that the present demonstrations of France are not for the protection of her citizens and their interests in Mexico. France has other objects in view, and I consider it well that the people of the United States jealously watch the non-committal course of Mr. BUCHANAN.

In the meantime, while these events have been taking place, this capital has been preparing for a state of siege. Trenches and breastworks are being arranged outside of all the *garitas*. The cause of this step of precaution is found in a general belief that in the next ten days this city will be again besieged by the enemy. Families in all the surrounding villages have been deserting their homes in the past week and coming here. Three days ago orders were given for the suspension of the railroad trains leaving or entering the city after 5 P. M. The work on the fortifications still goes ahead, and at every quarter of an hour in these long, long nights, the cry of "*Sentinel a-lar-ta!*" goes up through all the lonely streets of this capital, horrifyin to the ear as the howl of the hyena from a grave-yard. Whether there be or be not cause for all these so-called precautions, they certainly serve as fit illustrations for the capital of a country so distracted and so anarchized as Mexico has become.

During the past two days, we have had no new victories. The movements of the armies are not known. Towards Guadalajara, we are looking for the report of another battle, as the troops of the Governmen have marched against that place. We are also momentarily expecting news of a battle at Yantebec, near Cuernavaca. The movements of the troops against Vera Cruz are not known here. It is believed, however, a formidable movement in that direction will soon be made. The opposition forces which took possession of Pachuca and Real del Monte, have been driven out of those places, and since then have gone, the Lord knows where. However it is, I consider the chances are fair that during the next fortnight we may have lively times in this capital. There are now concentrated at different points within five days' march of this, at least ten thousand, and perhaps fifteen thousand troops of the opposition. The Government has been providing for this, and will be able in two days to call in some five or six thousand men into this capital, should they be required, and that force will be able to prolong a siege for many days, if not months. It is probable that this prolonged siege may come upon us, and if so, it is difficult to guess at results. For my own part, I do not think the Federalists will win; but they will withdraw after slight loss, and pursue their present system of warfare on the country. Things look gloomy here, and God only knows how we are to come out of it. For us Americans here, things look exceedingly bad, abandoned as we are by our Government.

Accounts from Other Sources.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1858.

The opposition papers, as you are aware, have been broken up long ago by the conservative party here, and although we have an English and a French paper published in this city, they are not allowed to say anything on politics, except what is published first in the official paper, (*Diaro Oficial;*) but the conservative papers tell us every day of new victories gained over their enemies, and at the end of the month, instead of finding some advance towards peace and tranquility, we find their internal affairs more complicated than ever with new chiefs and new forces, shortly after any one is defeated, for their victories, as they call them, generally consist in causing the other party to run away, which is nothing more than changing his position; and as both parties live on the country at large, and this kind of game is more diverting than hard labor, these bands increase continually, and therefore there can be no hope of seeing order restored again in this country by the Mexicans of themselves.

This Government tells us that they have taken the Castle of Perote, and that a few days ago their troops gained a victory over 1,500 of the other party at Pachuca, a mining district 18 leagues from here; but we do not inquire whether it be true or not, because we are not benefited by it, and the same disorder and discord prevails as before.

DEGOLLADO, the Puro General, about the 28th of last month, took the large city of Guadalajara, after a siege and attack on it of a month's duration, during which time considerable damage is said to have been done to its edifices. Two of the prisoner chiefs were immediately hung, for having, as it is said, executed one of theirs previously, a Señor HERRERA; but Gen. BLANCARTE, who had defended the city, was infamously assassinated, while living in a private house under the gurantee of a capitulation; one of the conservative papers here telling the public that some foreigners had shown the Mexicans how to take that city by laying mines and blowing up some of the convents, and that they also assisted in putting ropes round the necks of some that were hung there. This is published to excite the populace against foreigners, in a paper called the *Sociedad*, whose principal editors, we believe, are Spaniards, and this paper is considered here as a semi-official paper, so that this Government and the editors are about on a par in their ideas respecting foreigners here.

Gen. ROBLES, who remained in the State of Vera Cruz for some weeks after his arrival from Washington, came to this city some days ago, and his friends wish to make him President; but ZULOAGA is not disposed to resign. Gen. MIRAMON'S friends wish him to be President also, but he has had to give up all idea of it for the present, and left the capital some days ago to take the command of the army, which is now about to attack DEGOLLADO in Guadalajara, and some think that he will take it from the Puros; but, as I said before, it is of little consequence to us which holds it, as the same disorder is bound to continue in the country until some foreign nations oblige them by force to be quiet, and to go to work.

We see by the last arrival, that some of our papers at home are opposed to our attempting at present to regulate this country. One thinks that we ought to wait until the Mexicans ask us to interfere, but it is not probable they will ever will ask us, for they are not so partial to us, and are too fond of power themselves; and as to the confusion and disorder they live in, they are accustomed to it now, having had practice in it for half a century at least, so that it appears congenial to their nature. Another editor, at home, thinks that we ought to wait until Mexico falls into our lap like the matured fruit, by which, I suppose, he means until they are capable of appreciating our institutions, and become fit for annexation; but from the course they are pursuing now, and will continue to pursue if left to themselves, they will become more unfit every day for annexation. The Washington *Union* is the most unfortunate of all, for it thinks that these people ought to be let alone until they destroy each other, and that then we can come with the plow, the axe, and the hoe.

The Mexicans say, that they always thought our last Minister here had made himself a party to their internal dissentions for that purpose, and that since seeing that article in the *Union*, they are now convinced of it. As to ourselves we do not agree with the Mexicans, that our Government instructed Mr. FORSYTH to encourage them in killing each other here; but we know that if we are not to interfere here, nor any other nation, until they destroy each other, many generations must pass over; for, in the midst of their civil wars, but few general battles are fought, and but few lives are lost even then, one of the parties soon running away; and although robbery is general all over the country, and assassinations also frequent, still, at the rate they practice it, it would require some ages for seven or eight millions of such people to destroy each other; and it can hardly be done by famine, for plants, roots and fruit grow here spontaneously, and cattle graze in the fields all the year round.

The *Union* also thinks that our Government has no right to send an armed force here to act as a police, and we say that we should, then, shut up and preach no farther Monroe doctrine, because other nations have treaties and commercial relations with this country as well as ourselves, and some of their people have more interest at stake here than ours have. For a long time past there has been no legitimate Government here—treat es with other nations not observed nor compacts fulfilled; other nations, whose policy it is not to interfere here to-day, may change their minds and come here to-morrow. Circumstances oblige nations to change their policy, as we see it frequently done before our eyes. When the Russian suddenly took it in his head to send a police force into Turkey, one of his nearest neighbors, to keep order there in his own way, Turkey's more distant neighbors, England and France, would not allow it—and the same thing may happen to us here.

If, therefore, we intend to carry out the Monroe doctrine, instead of preaching about it always, we ought to begin at once, now that Mexico and Central America afford us the opportunity of doing so, and not leave the door open for other nations to enter here whenever it may suit their views.

A Spanish squadron is now collecting off the port of Tampico, and a French one at Vera Cruz; their object is unknown, but the French Minister has been working here in favor of this Conservative Party for a long time past. A French fleet once took the castle of San Juan de Ulna, and if they take it again, they may not be disposed to yield it up so easily as they did before.

Delays are dangerous, and the sooner we set to work to regulate these people, and get them ready for annexation—if it be possible—the better it will be for us and for them also. We cannot annex to our Union seven or eight millions of what we call colored people, only in part civilized, without ruining our institutions; but we can send an armed force and then regulate afterwards a native force—like the Sepoys in the East Indies—collect their revenues, set the people to work, and by proper management they may hereafter become fit for annexation at some future time, and useful then to themselves and to us also; but left to themselves, without a new training, they will be a nuisance and an evil to us in time to come, provided other nations are willing to let them alone, which cannot be expected, because their subjects here are constantly applying to them for protection.

The Spaniards, who conquered this country, were themselves a sort of slaves, and they made second-class slaves of the natives here. Mr. POINSETT, our first Minister here, undertook to instruct them in the art of self-government, but we did not continue that policy; we abandoned them, made war on them; we were content in taking California from them; we would not undertake the direction of their affairs when we had an army here, and might have done it without its costing our Treasury one cent. Previous to this we would not allow Mexico and Colombia to revolutionize the Island of Cuba about the year '26, when they were able and could have done so. The consequence is that these people ever since their independence, with the name of a Republic, have been living in a state of half vassalage, under the sway of the Spaniards here, and in that island.

There, as well as here and in Central America, the greatest kind of exertions are made to prevail on the Europeans to put protectorates here; they are waging a political war on us in our very teeth, and the *Union* tells us to let them continue. We therefore repeat again, that we have these three countries as enemies at present; that if we do not do something very soon, the European Governments must. We cannot annex these colored people, for it would be a death-blow to ourselves; and as it would be contrary to the laws of God and man to make slaves of them, there is nothing left for us but to place a protectorate here at once, which this country can pay for. Enough, however for the present, from

Your obedient servants,
PROTECTIONISTS.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The following vessels of war were anchored at Sacrificios:

Spanish—Brigs-of-war *Pelayo*, *Valdes*, *Habanero*, and the war steamer *Colon*.

French—Frigate *Cleopatra*, 52 guns, and war steamer *Surcouf*. Admiral PENAUD was daily expected, with the balance of the French squadron.

The American bark *Spearing* and the British brig *James Home* were the only merchant vessels in the port of Vera Cruz when the *Tennessee* left.

The most important news by the *Tennessee* is the evacuation of the Castle of Perote by the Constitutionalists under General TREJOS, which, after a most determined resistance, they had been compelled to leave by want of provisions. The following letter of the correspondent of the New-Orleans *True Delta*, on this subject, will be read with interest:

VERA CRUZ, Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

Yesterday morning, entered here the General TREJO with about 150 men, the rest of the whole forces of Perote, in a most miserable and destitute condition, being almost without clothes and shoes. These heroic troops have resisted, for more than three months, the attacks of the much superior forces of General ECHEAGARAY, and have left that fortress only after a long period of starvation, being reduced at the end to eat their horses and hides; but, before they gave up the fortress, they spiked all the guns and destroyed all ammunition, so that General ECHEAGARAY made his glorious entrance only in the naked, half-destroyed walls of Perote.

The resistance of General TREJO and his half-starved soldiers is the more praiseworthy, as, in the camp of ECHEAGARAY, they would have met not only with plenty of food, but also each soldier with a premium of $16 as a reward for deserting the fortress.

A PASSENGER.

There was a rumor current in Vera Cruz that General DEGOLLADO, of the Constitutionalist party, had defeated the Zuloaga troops under MARQUERY, near Guadalajara.

Advices from Mexico, of the 18th inst., state that Gen. MIRAMON had arrived at that city.

The town of Zacatecas had been occupied by the Constitutional troops under Señor ARAMBERRI.

The Zuloaga Government at the capital had levied another contribution, in order to repair the fortifications of the city.

Cuernavaca had also been occupied by the Constitutional troops, under DIEGO ALVAREZ, the latter having totally defeated VICARIO'S command.

The victory in the battle of Tlacolulam, between LA LLAVE and ECHEAGARY, is claimed by both parties.

Dispatches received by the Juarez Government at Vera Cruz, from General ALATRISTE, in command of the Constitutionalists in the State of Puebla, announce successes of the Liberal Party. General A. states that he has occupied Mineral del Monte, Pachuca, and other points.

Dispatches from D. ANGEL CORZO, Constitutional commander in Tabasco, addressed to the Juarez Government, state that the Zuloaga Party in that State are confined to the city and environs of San Juan Bautista, on which the Constitutional troops were about to march.

The Spanish citizens at Tampico had drawn up and signed a remonstrance against the forced loans levied on them and other foreigners by Governor GARZA.

A correspondent of the *Democracia* of Oajaca, states that the victory of MIRAMON over VIDAURRI at Ahualulco cost the Zuloaga troops two thousand men, and that this serious loss hindered him from reaping the benefits of his victory.

President JUAREZ has again republished his proclamation, issued on the 9th of February last, at Guanajuato, wherein he

1. Declares all acts of the Zuloaga party null and void.
2. The acts of COMONFORT, during his dictatorship, subject to his reversal or approval.
3. Declares against the disintegration of any territory of the Republic, and
4. Calls on all authorities to sustain him.

The United States and Mexico—The Official Organ's Suggestions as to what is to be Done.

From the Washington Union, Dec. 3.

It would be silly affectation to say that the people and Government of the United States are not deeply interested in the conduct and fate of the neighboring Republic of Mexico. If that Republic had shown an ability to maintain itself, to preserve order, and fulfill the obligations of an independent State, the Government and people of the United States would have aided them in all reasonable and effective ways. But, in truth, Mexico is in a sad condition of disorder. It is not too much to claim that her Government is a radical failure. She has become a prey to intestine quarrels, and if this state of things shall long continue, it is highly probable that the benevolence and philanthropy of the world will have to be taxed to feed and subsist her population. It is rank folly, under such circumstances, to pretend that we are indifferent to Mexican affairs. We occupy the continent in partnership with her people. They owe to us special obligations growing out of coterminous relations and interests. We have sought to open the interior of the continent by roads and safe conveyances, to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific States, to develop the resources of our country, and to consolidate, as far as possible, our material and political interests; but, with a border territory sweeping along our whole southern line in utter anarchy or in possession of hostile tribes who find a safe retreat on Mexican soil, this work cannot be accomplished. If we appeal to the Government of Mexico, the answer is always the same: "We have the disposition to preserve order, but we lack means of enforcing it." The Federal Government has purchased, at high rates, of the Mexican republic, the Territory of Arizona, or a portion of it; but it is extremely questionable whether we can render it available without commanding the districts of Sonora and Chihuahua. Those countries were once inhabited, and to a considerable extent cultivated and worked; but small bands of Indians, whose original homes were north of the Gila, have made incursions into the border Mexican countries, driven out the settlers and now permanently occupy the Territory. In point of fact, the tribes make use of Sonora, Chihuahua, and other Mexican States, where they are masters, as secure retreats against the armies of this country. We cannot send our troops across the line, because that would be an act of war; nor can we command peace and protection to our border settlements, because the foe is lodged safely within the Territories of a friendly nation.

This problem is one which can be solved upon rational and just principles. The Government of Mexico should be required to maintain order and secure a complete ascendency over the feeble tribes who now command absolute jurisdiction over the States referred to. We ought not, in other words, to be called upon to respect a Territory which is used by a hostile people to rob, plunder and murder within our own jurisdiction. If Mexico cannot enforce her laws upon her borders so as to protect our frontier inhabitants, the right to exercise the means of self-protection becomes obvious indeed.

It would, indeed, *seem impossible much longer to postpone decided action in regard to Mexico.* The descent of that country is rapid, and it promises nothing in the way of improvement for the future. Its central Government is almost absolutely helpless, while its border States are wholly at the mercy of hostile Indians. In the management of the latter we are not only directly interested, but *we have a clear right, on principles of self-protection, to intervene, and command the enforcement of order.* This right accrues to us as a government of law; its enforcement is due to our own people, and to the system which we have faithfully operated during our existence as a nation. We owe it to the Democratic principle which underlies this Republic that it shall not be degraded by the distracting elements of the Mexican country, without an effort on our part to avert the calamity.

It would be folly, indeed, to contend, in view of the sensitiveness of the governments of the world, that this Mexican problem is one of easy and quick solution. However unanimous may be the judgment that our neighbors have forfeited all just claims to be regarded as an independent nationality with power to make and enforce laws, to establish and maintain international intercourse, the application of remedies may well be expected to evoke disagreements, if not conflicts. The United States have, however, so repeatedly declared the general principles by which they will be governed in all purely American affairs—in the adjustment of governmental questions affecting the populations and territories of this continent—that, *whatever shall happen, their position may be regarded as distinctly defined.*

Interesting to Skaters.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 3, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am informed that there is every prospect of the Skating Pond on the Central Park being in condition this month for flooding and freezing, weather permitting. Will you allow me to ask through your columns *where* this pond is situated, and *how* it is best got at? I am sure the information will gratify thousands of us, who know how to enjoy this invigorating and exciting sport, and it would be exceedingly satisfactory if the Commissioners of the Park would state publicly when the pond is in skating condition.

I speak as one of the

JUNIOR HOLLANDS, Skating Corps.

Eighteenth Ward School Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 3, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to inform you that in consequence of the resignation of Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Mr. JAMES FAIRMAN—a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and but recently the Republican nominee for Congress—has received the unanimous nomination of the Republican and the American Parties in the Eighteenth Ward as their candidate for School Commissioner.

Yours most respectfully,
THEODORE G. GLAUBENSKLEE,
Chairman Republican Nominating Convention.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Safety of Lieut. Beale's Party—The Tariff Question—The Message and Documents—Condition of the Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 3.

Mr. EDWARDS, brother-in-law of Lieut. BEALE, passed through here to-day, having left BEALE'S party on the 16th November, beyond the Choctaws' trading post, 250 miles west of Fort Smith. They had no difficulty with the Indians, as stated, nor had they gone into Winter quarters, but were pursuing the labors of the Expedition. Mr. EDWARDS proceeded post-haste northward, without calling at the War Department.

The Report of Secretary COBB adheres strictly to the *ad valorem* system, while Mr. BUCHANAN thinks a specific duty might be imposed with propriety in particular cases—not, however, with any view to protection, but to revenue. This is the only difference in their financial policy.

The Message and documents are to be distributed to the principal cities in advance. Copies of each left for California this afternoon, excepting Secretary TOUCEY'S, which was not completed.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 3.

A special messenger left to-day for St. Louis with copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents, to be forwarded by the Overland Mail to San Francisco. Advance copies will also go by the Salt Lake and Tehuantepec routes, and by steamship from New-York on Monday to the Pacific.

The United States Treasurer's statement for the week ending Monday last, shows the receipts at $567,000, the drafts paid $852,000, and the drafts issued nearly the same amount, leaving a balance in the Treasury of nearly $6,000,000; a reduction of $266,000 from last week.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1858.

The Hon. D. R. ECKLES, Chief Justice of the U. S. Court in Utah, is here for the purpose of conferring with the Government in relation to the policy to be pursued in that Territory. I understand that he will make earnest protestations against the proposed opening of the public lands of Utah to sale, except with some restriction which shall prevent the Mormon Church Corporation from monopolizing them, and so excluding Gentiles, and perpetuating the isolation so necessary to successful maintainance of their horrible social system.

You will remember that "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints" is a corporation, by Act of the Territorial Legislature. Some time since, in order to check apostacy and prevent proselytes from abandoning the Mormon community, the leaders promulgated a new test of faith called "Consecration." That is to say, all the faithful were called upon to consecrate their property to the Lord, by making deeds of it to BRIGHAM YOUNG as "Trustee in Trust of the Church," &c.

Large numbers of the people were dragooned into compliance, and divested themselves of all legal title to their property—being graciously permitted, however, to enjoy it on sufferance so long as they remained true to the faith. Of course, when they desired to leave, or were driven out by perecution, they found themselves beggared. This is only one of the many ingenious devices by which the Mormon Theocracy has maintained its extraordinary influence over thousands of devotees.

By "consecration," and other means, the Church already owns more than half the property in Utah,—or such titles to it as can be had in a country where the public lands have never been sold: and if the lands are now brought in market, unless some saving restriction is provided, the Church, with its large pecuniary wealth, will be sure to buy up the whole of them, and so exclude from the country all who are not willing to acknowledge Brother BRIGHAM as the vicegerent of the Almighty, and to subscribe to Mormonism with Polygamy and all its other vices.

Such a result would be exceedingly unfortunate Mormonism must be brought in contact with a purer faith and better civilization, if it is ever to be checked, or its vices are to be curbed and controlled. The process of disintegration is already going on in consequence of the unavoidable contact between the army of Utah and the Mormon people. This should be encouraged. I do not hesitate to say that the presence of a considerable body of troops can never again be safely dispensed with in Utah so long as BRIGHAM and his followers hang together.

But the policy of maintaining an army in that distant region is very expensive—and if an armed colonization could be stimulated there, it would be very desirable. It would be well, after satisfying the Mormon preëmption claims, to set apart the remainder of the lands to be donated to the soldiers of the Army of Utah in stated quantities, upon condition that they would reënlist, and then be furloughed on small pay and rations, so that they could work their lands and be subject to call for service at any moment. The details of such a plan could easily be arranged. S.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The reported presentation of Señor Don LUIS MOLINA, a few days since, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Costa Rica, seems not to be understood by those publishing the report. M. MOLINA has been holding this position for a year or more in connection with Señor Don NAPOLEON ESCALANTE. In this connection, however, the mission was a *special* one, but since the recall of Señor ESCALANTE, a few months ago, M. MOLINA has continued in the exercise of his duties as Minister Plenipotentiary. It was only the *pro forma* presentation of the letter recalling the one and continuing the other which took place as reported.

I understand from a reliable source that the Costa Rican authorities are much pleased with the manner in which General LAMAR has discharged his ministerial duties in Central America. They are confident that all outstanding difficulties with the United States will be amicably settled; but while Costa Rica will arrange to settle all just claims against her, she will promptly resist and repudiate all of a *bogus* stamp. A Commission will be appointed to investigate and report on all claims presented for payment.

The Government here are anxiously awaiting news from the passengers by the steamer *Washington*. Should they fail to find the *Hermann* at San Juan de Sur, the caution given the public by General JEREZ will be differently viewed. The objectionable point in the transaction was the violation of official etiquette in not *first* addressing a note to the State Department. In reply to this, General JEREZ said the information upon which he acted was received by him, so short a time before the steamer sailed, that he had not an opportunity to address the Government. General JEREZ is expected here in a few days.

Reliable information has been received here that General ROBES' pretensions will not be favored by either of the extreme parties in Mexico. His moderate views meet favor with neither party. While he would not "crush out" the clergy, but would respect their rights, he would deprive them of the political sway they have heretofore held in that country.

The President had hoped to hear of the result of the *Saranac's* expedition to Guayamas before completing that portion of his Message referring to Mexico. It will be recollected that an American citizen had been kidnapped at a trading house about one mile and a half north of the boundary line of Sonora, and imprisoned at Guayamas. Mr. FORSYTH laid the matter before President COMONFORT, who promised to have the man released and sent home at the expense of the Government. Before this order was carried into effect, COMONFORT abdicated, and the case was brought to the attention of the Zuloaga Government, but the Jesuitical policy of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs again defeated the demands of justice, and the facts were forwarded to the Government here. The result was the order given the Commander of the Saranac to proceed to Guayamas, and *release the prisoner at all hazards.* When the order reached Mr. FORSYTH he communicated it to ZULOAGA, who only laughed, remarking, "I don't care, Sonora is not in my possession; and I wish the *Saranac* would batter down every town on the coast." This will give an idea of the man who now holds the capital of Mexico, and who pretends to be not the President of the whole Republic, but only of that portion in the possession of his partisans. Nothing has yet been heard from the *Saranac* as to the results of this undertaking. Q.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 3.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at 9 o'clock last evening, and sailed for Liverpool at midnight. Weather calm and raining. Gen. WILLIAMS is a passenger to England.

Interesting from Arizona.

BY THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 3.

The Overland Mail, which arrived last night, brought six passengers, among them Mr. MCKIBBEN, of California, and Lieutenant MOWRY, from Arizona. Lieutenant MOWRY left Gila City on the 4th of November, at which time some hundred and fifty men were digging gold, the average yield being ten dollars per day with the rudest implements. Every part of the country yet prospected in the vicinity of the mines proved auriferous, and the opinion was current among old miners that no richer surface digging exists, even in the most favored portions of California. The miners are located on the neutral ground between the Yuma and Pinos Indians, and thus no danger is apprehended from hostile tribes.

A political meeting at Gila City, Nov. 4, passed resolutions indorsing the action of the Conventions held at Mesilla and Tueson, and asking Congress for a Senatorial organization.

The Sonora Silver Mining Company were smelting 1,000 ounces per week. Several other mines were also being actively worked.

Lieut. MOWRY brings several rich specimens from the silver mines,—also about $300 in gold from the Gila River diggings.

Lieut. MOWRY computes the population of the Territory at 15 000, and gives glowing descriptions of the beauty of the agricultural and grazing resources of the country.

The Mail route from San Francisco to Texas is in fine order, with the exception of the central portion which is in bad condition, owing to loose management and inferior stock.

The first Mail from Albuquerque to California is ordered from the 35th parallel, Arizona road, to Pinos, thence into California by the Butterfield route.

It was reported at Fort Smith that Lieut. BEALE would go into Winter quarters. The rumor that he had been attacked was disbelieved.

Mr. MCKIBBEN reports that the Apache Indians continued their depredations on the frontier of Sonora and Arizona. Seven out of a party of eight had been recently killed by a body of Mexicans about 40 miles from Fort Buchanan.

The revolution in Sonora was in full progress. Governor PESQUIERA had the least support of the rich men and merchants of the province, on account of his failure to return a large sum of money borrowed from them according to promise.

Captain STONE was progressing successfully with his surveys under the recent contracts authorized by the Government.

Mr. FICKLIN reports the Camanches somewhat troublesome, although they were not organized into bands sufficiently large to occasion much alarm.

Mr. EDWARDS, one of Lieut. BEALE'S party, who had arrived at Fort Smith, reports the expedition all well in camp on the south side of the Canadian River. Lieut. BEALE would proceed to Albuquerque as soon as his escort, which was a short distance behind, overtook him. The mail from Neosho to Albuquerque was at BEALE'S camp. Col. ROSS was in the neighborhood, resting till Spring before proceeding with the examination of the surveys towards the Mohave and Tejon.

The Slaver Echo Case.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Nov. 29.

The case of the Slaver *Echo* was given out to the Grand Jury to-day. The case is prosecuted on the part of the United States by the United States District-Attorney for the State of South Carolina, JAMES CONNER, Esq., of Charleston, and Messrs. HAYNE and MILES, retained as special counsel by the Government of the United States. The defence is conducted by L. W. PRATT and R. DE TREVILLE, of Charleston, and MARCY GREGG and EDMUND BELLINGER, of Columbia. The indictment is drawn against the defendants as the crew or company of the brig *Putnam*, that being the real name of the vessel, the "Echo" being a fictitious title, printed on a board, by which the real name of the ship was concealed. The *Putnam* was built in Baltimore, and was owned, first in New-York and subsequently in New-Orleans. Her first register was made by JONATHAN S. DOBSON of New-York, as "only owner and master." The ship is therein described as a brig, built at Baltimore in 1845; length, 92 feet; breadth, 22 feet 8 inches; depth, 10 feet; measurement, 187 tons. Her last register was made at New-Orleans, by EDWARD C. TOWNSEND, in the name of the brig *Putnam* and the description is precisely similar to that in the first register. The captain of the slaver, EDWARD C. TOWNSEND, having been first landed at Key West, will be tried there. The prisoners on trial here, are Antonio Franck, Richard Thomas Bates, Alexander Rodgers, Vidal De Miranda, José Gonzales Lima, Archibald Scott, John Pasco, John E. Copell, George P. Aken, William Henrys, Antonio Melanowich, and five others, Cubans. The indictment charges that they, "being of the ship's company of a certain vessel—being a brig called the *Putnam*—the said vessel being then and there owned, in the whole or in part, by a citizen of the said United States—to wit, one E. C. TOWNSEND—did piratically and feloniously receive on board of said vessel, so owned as aforesaid, certain negroes, to wit—three hundred negroes, whose names are to the said jurors unknown—they, the said negroes, not being held to service or labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States."

The United States District-Attorney to-day submitted the indictment to the action of the Grand Jury. His Honor, Justice WAYNE, in a concise and able manner, explained to the Jury the provisions of the act of Congress of May 15, 1820, under which the indictments would be found, if found at all. After reading and clearly explaining the several substantive offences designated by law, and in order to assist the jury in their investigation, Judge WAYNE recapitulated briefly the counts in the indictment, which are eight in number. The first charges that the prisoners did receive on the brig *Putnam* 300 negroes not held to service in any of the States or Territories or the United States, such brig being owned by one EDWARD C. TOWNSEND. The second is a repetition of the first charge, except that the vessel is described as being owned by some person or persons unknown. The third count charges that the prisoners did confine and hold in confinement in the brig *Putnam*, owned by the said TOWNSEND, the said three hundred negroes. The fourth varies the charge only so far as the ownership is concerned. The fifth charges the prisoners with aiding and abetting in forcibly taking the negroes on the ship. The sixth changes the count as to ownership. The seventh charges that the prisoners did receive and forcibly confine the negroes, or abet in forcibly confining them. And the eighth again varies the account as to the ownership of the brig.

His Honor thought it necessary, without at all intending to enter into a consideration of the law, to make a single remark, because of the very general misunderstanding in regard to the law of piracy, and in respect to what offences are piracy, and may be made so by the statutes. He stated that it was not a fact that there was but a single crime that could constitute piracy. The act of general piracy is robbery on the high seas, committed by one who has thrown off allegiance to all governments, and is what the law terms the enemy of the human race, and may be punished by all nations. Then those other acts of robbery committed on the high seas are piracy, which are made so under the law. And again, when a man belonging to a ship or vessel shall not commit a robbery, but shall attempt to take such vessel from the command of her master, and deliver her to another, or usurp control of her himself, the law makes it piracy, punishable as piracy is, by death, under the power delegated to Congress to guard our commerce against offences committed on the high seas. In like manner, under the same power, when a person receives, or forces, or takes on board a vessel, a negro, not being a slave, with the intention of selling him into Slavery, the law makes him a pirate, and punishes him with death.

The Judge repeated briefly his explanation of the province of a Grand Jury. They were not to try the prisoners, but simply to determine from the facts given in evidence, whether enough appears to justify them in putting the case before a petit jury.

The bills were then submitted, and the Jury retired.

A Convict Showered to Death in the Auburn State Prison.

AUBURN, Friday, Dec. 3.

A colored convict was showered to death in the Auburn Prison yesterday. The convicts, having gained information of the fact, became greatly excited, and a general rebellion was feared last evening. The convicts in the shop where the colored man worked, went to their cells shouting and hallooing. No disturbance took place during the night.

Large Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 3.

A fire broke out here at 4 o'clock this morning, destroying four buildings on State-street. The buildings were owned by SAMUEL WILDER, and the heirs of H. PACKARD and M. COOPER, who lose in the aggregate $12,000, which is mostly covered by insurance. The other chief sufferers are BROWN & PERKIN, grocers, loss $7,000; insured $7,000; HOWE & ROGERS, carpet dealers, loss $20,000, insured $12,500; S. MUH'S saloon, loss $1,200, insured $500; Miss COOPER, milliner, loss about $2,000, partly insured; Colonel THOMPSON, looking-glass-maker, loss $1,000, insured; MERRILL & Co., picture-frame-makers, loss $1,000. The fire was central, and much valuable property was endangered.

Virginia

FROM RUSSIA.

THE EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT.

Interesting Speeches of the Emperor—Progress of Reform.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

At the time of the Emperor ALEXANDER'S visit to Moscow, two months ago, I mentioned the fact that His Majesty had received the principal nobles of that important Department of the Empire, and had addressed them on the subject of the great reform he has undertaken. The Emperor's speech has just been published; and as it is a most significant exposition of his policy with regard to the question of emancipation, as well as showing that the Moscow nobles are inclined to oppose his will, I append a full translation. It will be read with attention by all who feel an interest in the immense changes which are taking place in Russia:

"It is always agreeable to me, gentlemen, to find myself in a position to thank the nobility, but it is not my characteristic to speak contrary to my own feelings. I always speak the truth; and, unhappily, I cannot, on this occasion, express to you my gratitude. You will remember that, two years ago, in this same hall, I told you that, sooner or later, it would become necessary to modify the system of serfdom, and that it would be infinitely better for this change to commence from above than below. My language was misinterpreted. I have since devoted much reflection to the subject, and have finally decided, after having invoked the aid of God, to execute my determination. When I published my rescripts, following the declarations of the Government (Department) of St. Petersburg and Lithuania, I own that I expected the nobility of Moscow would be the first to pronounce; but it was the Government of Nijni-Novgorod which did so; and the Government of Moscow was *not* the first, nor the second, nor even the third. This was painful to me, for I am proud of having been born at Moscow, and because I was always attached to Moscow when I was heir presumptive, and love her still as my maternal city. I have given you the fundamental dispositions of my project, and will in no point depart from them." (The Emperor here enumerated the principles laid down in the rescripts alluded to.)

"I respect the nobility. I consider it as the main stay of the throne. I desire the prosperity of the nation generally, and do not at all wish you to be wronged or prejudiced. I am ever ready to defend you; but, for your own interest, you must endeavor to accomplish the well-being of the peasantry. Remember that the eyes of all Russia are turned upon the Government of Moscow. I am always ready to do my best in your behalf; furnish me a possibility of sustaining you. Do you understand me, gentlemen? I learn that the Committee has already done much. I have read an extract from its proceedings, and many things appear to me to be good. I have only remarked particularly what has been said relative to the property to be conceded to the peasants. I do not mean by this the buildings only, but also all the lands appertaining. I repeat once more, gentlemen—act in a manner to enable me to take sides with you. By that means, you will justify the confidence I repose in you."

In the following speech, which the Emperor has since made to the nobles of the department of Smolensk, it will be seen that the latter consider the subject in a manner much more in conformity with the wishes of their Sovereign:

"I am happy, gentlemen, to find myself in your midst, and to thank, in person, the nobility of Smolensk, for their devotion to the throne and to our country; a devotion of which they have given ample proofs at former epochs—in 1812 and in the last war. I am happy to thank you for the good will which you manifest with regard to the emancipation of the serfs. My predecessors, and notably my late father, have always entertained a warm affection for the nobility of Smolensk. You possess a token of my father's tenderness for you, written a few days before his death. It may be truly said that even on his deathbed he thought of you. And I, too, love you. One of the noble ladies of Smolensk presented to my mother an image intended to protect me, while I had the honor to command the troops armed for the defence of the capital.* This relic never leaves me, and serves as a link which binds me more firmly to you. You have now assembled to discuss the question of the peasants. This reform is indispensible to your happiness—to that of your serfs, and of all Russia. Take hold of the matter actively, upon the basis of the principles enunciated in my rescript. Bring about this reform in the manner most conducive to the safety of the peasants. I feel assured you will not deceive my expectations, and that you will justify the confidence which I repose in you."

The sentiment of satisfaction expressed in these words proves that the nobility of this province do not by any means join in the recalcitrance of the Moscow nobles, who, however, are far more numerous and powerful, and may yet give the young Emperor serious trouble. At the time of the publication by the Russian journals of the speeches addressed by ALEXANDER to the nobles of each province visited by him during his late voyage, some astonishment was manifested at the absence of his remarks at Moscow, the second capital of the Empire. The vacuum has now been filled, but the delay seems to have been somewhat significant, followed, as it has been, by a particular and isolated publication of the speech pronounced at Moscow and now officially repeated before the entire nation. The firm intention of the Government to liberate the serfs, *with their lands*, therein receives an unmistakable confirmation. Indeed, the great measure of emancipation, which met at the outset such strong and obstinate resistance, every day gains ground in public opinion, and now seems to be much less opposed by the majority of those most interested. The number of its advocates is constantly increasing, and the most violent of its enemies are gradually coming to look upon the affair as a settled fact, which it is useless to resist.

In reading the Emperor's Moscow speech, one is struck with its simplicity and homeliness, whilst the dignity of the absolute sovereign is still perfectly apparent, and a fixed determination evident in every line. The young Emperor offers kindly advice to the nobles who have manifested an intention blindly to oppose the realization of his great and humane project; he reminds them of the bonds which unite them to the throne, whose civilizing designs it is their duty to support; and he says, at the close—"act in a manner to enable me to take sides with you." These simple words are of a nature to impress those to whom they were addressed. They carry with them the conviction of having been inspired by a sense of high duty, and they indicate a firm resolution on the part of the Emperor to accomplish his end at all hazards and despite all opposition.

All the world now recognizes that ALEXANDER II. has opened a new political era to Russia; and his reign will, in the future, mark the starting point of her increased greatness and prosperity, as did that of PETER the First at another epoch in the history of her development. If PETER was the man for the age in which he lived, ALEXANDER is undoubtedly the monarch most essential to the Empire which he governs to-day. Despite her immense military power and resources, Russia has long demanded many social ameliorations, to place her on a par with other great nations; and these ameliorations are now in a fair way to be speedily accomplished. New life will be given to her enormous population, by a more liberal system of society, by important changes in the fundamental law, by the increase of her commerce and manufactures, and by the pursuit of a more free and generous governmental policy. A task so tempting to a young, ardent, and enlightened sovereign, ALEXANDER has vigorously undertaken, and he has himself traced out the programme of his reign, in order to have it constantly under his eyes. In the Emperor's plan, the emancipation of the millions still held in bondage in Russia, occupies the most prominent place, as the turning point in her progress and civilization. It is of the last importance to extricate these peasants from their degradation, and, in conferring upon them the rights inherent to liberty and the possession of property, create of them a new class of citizens, attached to the throne by the strongest bonds of gratitude. This policy, apart from its moral excellence, must also prove of immense material benefit to the country; because it cannot fail to largely augment the public wealth, financially and agriculturally. Land yields but little, comparatively, when he who cultivates it belongs to *it*, and not it to *him*. Free arms only reap full harvests. Unfortunately, this truth is not well understood by everybody in Russia, and the nobles of some provinces, (Moscow among the number,) look upon the emancipation of the serfs employed in tilling the soil, as productive of grave injury not only to their own interests, but to the interests of the peasants themselves. That they are in the wrong in this view, we know—but how convince them of their error? The Emperor cannot alone carry out his grand and benevolent enterprise. He must have the concurrence of the nobles; the hearty cooperation of the majority, I believe he has, and, should circumstances oblige him to enforce upon the rest obedience to his wishes, he will not hesitate to employ even that argument, in the accomplishment of his purpose. I refer to his address at Moscow as unmistakably indicative of his intentions, in the event of prolonged resistance. The prominent political idea in that brief address is, that the position of the nobles imposes upon them certain obligations toward the class which suffers most, and that the deed required of them is not a sacrifice, but a duty. This is a just and eminently Christian idea. The superior classes of modern society have no right to exist, except to labor for the amelioration and advancement of the inferior classes; failing to do which, they rapidly become egotistical, lose their strength, and fall, as unworthy to possess privileges which they are incapable of using for the good of humanity.

The duty which the high position of the Russian nobles demands of them is depicted by the Emperor with praiseworthy firmness. He gives those who oppose or obstruct his projects clearly to understand that he will not uphold, defend, nor sympathize with them, and that they will find him in the lists against them, so long as they persist in their ill-advised resistance. A better use of absolute authority could scarcely be made than in this instance, and it is to be hoped that the adversaries of emancipation will yield gracefully to the remonstrances of their Sovereign; but, whether they do or do not, the reform will be carried into effect. ALEXANDER II. has spoken like a master who means to be obeyed, because he has right, justice and humanity on his side. M. R.

*In 1854.

NEW BOOKS.

From the "List of Books that are Books," CHARLES LAMB—the most whimsical, but not for that the least reasonable of critics—remorselessly excludes all gift-books, annuals, and *éditions de luxe*, relegating them to the same limbo with dictionaries and gazetteers, almanacs and guide-books. We are not often disposed to quarrel with the decision of our delightful Rhadamanthus. "Books of Beauty," "Flowers of Loveliness," and the like, things that are to be looked at and not to be read, are to us but little more lovely than wax flowers which we may not smell, or wax fruit which we may not eat. They are the brocade waistcoats of literature, to be brought out on grand occasions. Warmth and comfort they have not, nor can give. But it is not, after all, impossible to conciliate show and sense, even in a book, and from time to time we stumble upon a book in which the literate and illiterate alike may find something satisfactory. Such a book certainly is Mr. PALMER'S *Stratford Gallery*, the fine present which the Messrs. APPLETON have prepared against the coming Christmas, for such of their friends as may feel disposed to draw a small but grateful check in return. The *Stratford Gallery* is a very handsome book to look upon. The engravings, if we except the rather sour and formidable Lady Macbeth who stands portress at the gate, are extremely pretty and pleasant, well executed and commendable. The typography is noble, the paper and making-up very beautiful. But this is not all. There is novelty in the plan, and interest in the execution of the book, as well as elegance in its robe and ornaments. Mrs. PALMER deals with SHAKESPEARE'S women as "women and sisters," not analysing them as does Mrs. JAMIESON, in the spirit of literary criticism—but talking of them, their qualities, faults, merits, charms and defects, as she might of so many living and breathing persons. Of each heroine she tells the story first, as simply and as briefly as possible, and then taking the reader into her confidence, goes on to reason of the said heroine's ways and worth. Proud and pious ISABELLA she does most heartily berate, while for the sorrows of Cordelia and Hermione she has a delicate and appreciative sympathy. Beatrice likes her set, and, though we own to a wide difference here with our authoress, we must do her the justice to say that in true woman fashion she makes out a terribly strong case against the objects of her dislike. Yet, that she can do justice in cases in which to do justice is for a woman most difficult, let her estimate of Cleopatra show. It is the fairest, we think, and subtlest, if not the best paper in the volume. To critical examination of SHAKESPEARE'S text, Mrs. PALMER makes, as we have said, no pretension. Yet she has suggested a "new reading," upon which no masculine mind perhaps could have hit, yet which commends itself almost irresistibly to the judgment. In the famous soliloquy of Juliet—but no, we shall not mangle Mrs. PALMER'S argument by an extract. Suffice it that the passage of which she treats is that one of which no less an authority than "Shakespeare's Scholar" has said, that to hit upon the interpretation of it would be glory enough for any one critic.

THE BANKS OF NEW-YORK: Their Dealers; The Clearing House and the Panic of 1857; With a Financial Chart. By J. S. GIBBONS. New-York. D. APPLETON & Co.

The author of this volume, whose title, unlike the titles of most books, perfectly indicates its purpose, having been many years an officer of a Bank, ought to be perfectly familiar with his subject; and he slips an aside sentence into his prefatory remarks which prove him to understand the philosophy, as well as the details, of Banking. We quote this little sentence, lest it should be overlooked by the great mass of readers who do not take the trouble to study prefaces, though the preface often contains the pith of the volume. "A dealer commits no greater mistake," says Mr. GIBBONS, "than to begin treating with a bank as if it were a superior power." Its officers, he thinks, do not need any such stimulus to their self-conceit. The advice is good, no doubt, and would be serviceable if those who most need the friendly offices of a bank could manage to follow it. A man who wants nothing of a bank but a safe place to deposit his superfluous funds in, is not likely to treat it as a superior power; but the dealer, whose salvation depends upon "accommodations" from bank directors, cannot choose but treat them as superior beings, for they are such to him; and that they may be mollified and overcome by just such little attentions and personal deferences as superior beings in other walks of life are influenced by our author, gives a good many curious examples to justify a course contrary to the one he advises "dealers" to take. A bank clerk, says Mr. GIBBONS, is treated with more deference than a merchant's clerk, and every person connected with our great "moneyed institutions" is treated as though he held a position superior to the common herd. It is the habit of "dealers," according to the statements of Mr. GIBBONS, the truth of which he vouches for, to offer sacrifices in the shape of costly goods, frankincense and myrrh, the "tears of confucius," and other delicacies, to the idols and oracles that occupy bank tripods. "Mr. Fum sends choice tea: Mr. Raisin, a sample of new wine; and Mr. Plumb, a barrel of fine pippins, &c."

"A Cashier asked a Director of the same bank, if he could advise him where to purchase a certain description of tea. The latter engaged to find the article. On the same evening was left a 'quarter-chest' at the Cashier's house without a bill, and the matter was not again alluded to. The Director was subsequently indebted to the officer for some favors, which, however, did not keep him solvent.

A dealer in fancy goods asked the same Cashier for his address, without specifying any object. On going home, the latter found his parlor mantel furnished with some elegant ornaments.

A Bank President inquired of a dealer in foreign porcelain, where he could best get an English dinner-set at a cost not over one hundred dollars. The latter answered that his acquaintance with wholesale importers would enable him to purchase it at a considerable discount, and he did so. The President never asked for the bill, but he discounted his friend's paper liberally "between the Boards."

A Bank Officer said carelessly to a jeweller, after serving him with a loan:

'By the way—where is that gold-headed cane that you promised me?'

The jeweller smiled, but said nothing. In a week, the cane was sent; and when the donor called at the bank subsequently, he was accosted with an expression of great surprise:

'Why, Mr. D., you didn't suppose I was in earnest the other day, did you?'

Another Officer called at the store of a dry-goods merchant, after assisting the latter to a liberal discount of paper. While walking along the aisle, his eye was attracted by some ladies' kid gloves, of superior quality. 'Ah!' said he, 'you keep these articles, do you? They are really very soft and beautiful!'

'Yes, sir,' answered the proprietor, at the same time wrapping up a dozen in some fine tissue-paper—'put those in your pocket. Yes, yes, do!' overcoming the apparent reluctance of his visitor, by unaffected earnestness.

The same scene was acted over again on the next occasion, when the merchant had paper discounted. A third rehearsal taught him to add a dozen of the finest kid gloves to the legal rate of seven per cent. whenever he obtained an accommodation at that bank.

A clerk took lodgings at a hotel during the absence of his family in the country, which led to the landlord opening an account with the bank. In the 'progress of human events,' baskets of brown-stout were left at the residence of one of the officers, and dining privileges were enjoyed without cost. The result in this case was a loan of over twenty thousand dollars on inferior securities; and although it was finally paid, the process involved transactions of questionable propriety.

A dealer, who was impatient to rectify his accounts, urged a book-keeper to balance his bank-book. After waiting several days, the request was repeated, and the clerk promised that it should be done. 'But,' he added, 'you haven't sent me that umbrella yet!" It was added to his wardrobe."

Superior beings, indeed! This is the way in which superior beings have been treated from the days of Solomon, and notwithstanding the advice of Mr. GIBBONS, it seems to be a marvellously proper and profitable way, too.

It will be seen from the above extracts that Mr. GIBBONS gives some of the lights and shades, the romance and the poetry of banking, as well as the dry details and the normal principles of the art of money dealing. He enters into no dry disquisitions on the principles of currency, but very sensibly confines himself to his own practical experiences and the statistics of our banking companies, interweaving with his anecdotes and admonitory remarks a complete history and description of the whole process of banking as carried on in New-York, commencing with the President and Board of Directors and going down to the "runner" and the "porter." An account is furnished of some of the great frauds which have been perpetrated by bank officers, and of the various kiteing operations by means of which dealers manage when they are in a "tight place" to take advantage of the banks and make forced loans upon them. It is a very remarkable fact that the greatest frauds and embezzlements have been committed by the higher class of bank officers, while the only *attachés* of our banks who have been uniformly honest have been the porters, and the portrait of one of these worthies has been taken for the frontispiece of the book. It appears that during the past twenty-five years there has been but one instance of dishonesty among the porters of the fifty odd banks of this City.

"Of the fifty-three banks now in existence in the City of New-York, about one-half have been organized since 1850. Among the older, there have been many instances of porters holding office from fifteen to twenty-five years; and several have 'died in the harness,' after faithful service for a longer period.

Mr. JAMES CORKERY, at present the Specie Clerk of the Union Bank, is now in the 74th year of his age. He has served the institution as porter for thirty years, outliving three Presidents, two Cashiers, and several successive companies of clerks. For the last twenty years he has been the Receiving Specie Clerk of the New-York Savings' Institution, (now located in Bleecker-street,) attending there on the afternoon of two days in the week, in addition to his regular duties at the Union Bank. The specie that he has counted and weighed would be tedious to measure by tons or ship-loads. The amount of money trusted to his charge, in one shape or another, if it could be brought together, would exceed the entire wealth of New-York; and of all, he has tendered a true account."

In addition to the information given on the subject of banking, the author has added a brief history of the great panic of 1857. The volume contains a great fund of useful information for bankers and merchants, mixed up with desultory reading for the popular mind. The style is plain and unambitious, but well adapted to the subject. The illustrations, which are very numerous and well executed wood cuts, are very well in themselves; but they do not add to the intrinsic value of the volume.

THE WITCHES OF NEW-YORK. As encountered by Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON.

Notwithstanding the funny title of this volume, the author asserts that he has made no "overstrained efforts to make fun;" he has endeavored to treat his subject seriously, and has been funny only when he could not help it. It does not strike us that there was any necessity for an apology for the fun in *The Witches of New-York*, as it is not, by any means, of a violent or dangerous nature. There is a great deal of grotesque and humorous description in the volume, but its effect on the reader will not be dangerous to his buttons. The witches of New-York are, in fact, rather serious subjects; they are mostly of the spiritualistic order, and no doubt do a good deal of mischief, in deluding weak-minded people. Mr. Doesticks' account of them is authentic, and narrated from personal observation. They differ from the witches of old time only in carrying on their nefarious business with less danger to their persons from the persecutions of civil and ecclesiastical authorities. Witches are neither ducked nor hung now, as they were once, in New-England, but if the witches of New-York were occasionally subjected to the former process, the effect upon them would, no doubt, be wholesome.

THE SPEECHES AND PUBLIC LETTERS OF THE HON. JOSEPH HOWE. Edited by WILLIAM ANNAND, M. P. P. 2 vols., pp. 1,220. Boston, JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., 1858.

These two handsomely-printed volumes comprise the speeches and political writings of a prominent journalist and statesman of Nova Scotia, who is probably much better known to our colonial neighbors than he is here. It is so rarely that a volume ever reaches us from that quarter, that we hardly ever connect the idea of literature with the British Provinces. Sam Slick's contributions form, we believe, the whole body of popular British-American literature. The contents of the two volumes before us are mostly speeches and letters on colonial subjects of a purely local character, but we learn from a brief biographical sketch by the Editor, that their author early gained a literary reputation by the publication of a poem entitled "Melville Island," and we learn that it is probable a volume of contributions to Colonial Literature, including some of his poems, will be published next year. Mr. HOWE appears to be a staunch loyalist, and, in a speech delivered by him at Southampton in 1851, he gives the following account of his own origin:

"During the old times of persecution, four brothers, bearing my name, left England and settled in four of the old New-England States. Their descendants number thousands, and are scattered from Maine to California. My father was the only descendant of that stock who, at the Revolution, adhered to the side of England. His bones rest in the Halifax Church-yard. I am his only surviving son; and, whatever the future may have in store, I want, when I stand beside his grave, to feel that I have done my best to preserve the connection he valued, that the British flag may wave above the soil in which he sleeps."

THE FOUR SISTERS. By FREDRIKA BREMER. Philadelphia. T. B. PETERSON.

This is a revision of Miss BREMER'S pleasant tale of social and domestic life in Sweden, which was published in this City three years ago under the title of *Hertha*. None of Miss BREMER'S later stories have produced a greater sensation than this; none of them, in her own words, have taken deeper root in her own life and consciousness. Its object was to hasten the day when, in her country, women would be liberated from a state of tutelage and bondage. The American edition of MARY HOWITT'S admirable translation was dedicated by the author "to the blessed memory of A. J. DOWNING," one of whose favorite sayings—"The women must regenerate us socially"—forms its text. It was the belief that modern laws and customs, institutions and education counteract the normal development of woman's noblest faculties, will and aspirations toward the accomplishment of this her great mission, that suggested and inspired the story of *Hertha*. The New-York edition has been out of the market for some time. This republication will gratify a large circle of old friends, and help speed the day when there shall be fair pay for woman, in every Christian country.

MATTHEW CARABY. A Narration of his Adventures during the Autumn of 1848, among Friends and Strangers in Town and Country. By BENAULY. New-York: MASON BROS.

Matthew Caraby is nothing more nor less than a novel of domestic American life, and the author should have called it a Novel instead of a Narration of Adventures. His object, according to his own account, has been to narrate one of those episodes of individual life which not unfrequently occur under the complex social relations of the present time, and in which an unusual combination of circumstances, very simple and natural in themselves, exhibits the play of human thought and feeling in a striking manner. This is precisely what is aimed at in all novels, except the so-called "historical," which are not novels at all, but romances. *Matthew Caraby* is much more than it pretends to be, and much better than its awkward title led us to expect. It is a genuine American novel, a novel of New-York commercial life, and the Americanism of it is intensified by the story commencing in Canada. There is very good writing in it, graphic descriptions, well-drawn characters, natural dialogues, well-chosen names, and the local coloring is true, and in many instances without being raw. The story is exceedingly interesting and well-developed.

The Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church have published a very beautifully illustrated volume entitled *The Noon Prayer Meeting*, containing a history of the origin, character and progress of the remarkable religious revival which commenced last year in the Consistory Building in Fulton-street. The narrative is from the pen of Dr. CHAMBERS, one of the pastors of the North Dutch Church. The illustrations are of a very superior character, and the volume will possess peculiar interests for the thousands who were personally influenced by the remarkable event which it commmorates. About this time, as the almanacs say, look for a shower of children's books, little volumes for little people. We have already a considerable sprinkling of these pretty little literary blossoms. From STANFORD & DELISSER we have an elegant little volume in blue and gold, of *Oriental Tales of Fairy Land*, translated from something, but from what we do not discover in the volume itself. It is a very good book, however, for young readers, and prettily illustrated. From APPLETON & Co. we have a new volume by Miss MCINTOSH, entitled *Meta Gray*; or, *What Makes Home Happy*, not illustrated, but very elegantly got up as respects paper and type. *Night Caps*, by the author of *Aunt Fanny's Christmas Stories*, from the same publisher, is a very sweet little booklet, in which the author has endeavored to represent children "exactly like children." *The Yule Log*—a series of stories for the young, published by STANFORD & DELISSER, contains some very nice little stories. The *True Philosophy of Teaching the Young to Read*, by Prof. JOHN DICKINSON TEFFT, is not exactly a holiday book, though it is intended expressly for young people. But it will probably be found more beneficial to teachers than their pupils.

POLITICAL.

The Comptrollership.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The people of this misgoverned and overtaxed City are called upon to select on Tuesday next one of three gentlemen now in nomination for the office of Comptroller of the City of New-York—an office more important to the various interests of this City than the heads of all the Departments put together. Having been engaged for more than a year past in an examination of the various executive departments of our City Government, and being somewhat familiar with the means, plans and processes by which the present demoralization of our City officials has been brought about, I propose to present to my fellow-citizens such considerations only as should commend themselves to every honest and intelligent mind, in making any determination as to *which of the gentlemen named* should be supported by the friends of good government and common honesty in our municipal affairs. With the personal characters and antecedents of Messrs. PURSER, RUSSELL and HAWS, I in this communication have nothing to do. I propose, without prejudice and without passion, to consider this subject as though each of these gentlemen were equal alike in personal qualities, qualifications and character.

There are three things for us to consider:

1. What are the evils complained of? What is the condition of our City affairs?

2. By whom or by what influences have these things been brought about? And,

3. How can they be remedied, and what security can we have for the future?

FIRST—*What is our condition?* The reports made to the Common Council during the years 1857 and 1858 by the Investigating Committee of last year, by the Joint Committee on Accounts of this year, by the communications of DANIEL D. CONOVER, the result of his explorations in the Street Department during his brief stay in office—the shameful confessions of Mr. FLAGG in his several official communications to the Common Council—and last, not least, the horrible counts in the bill of indictment brought against CHARLES DEVLIN and his co-workers in iniquity by his Honor the Mayor, in his communication to the Board of Aldermen on the 15th of April last—all, all set forth, beyond cavil and dispute, the following facts:

1. There exists, and has existed, an organized band of *lobby politicians*, contractors and officials, who have under their control the whole *contract system* and the *furnishing of supplies to the City Government*.

2. That the surveyors and contractors have gotten hold completely of the Street Department.

3. That the numerous frauds found in the various assessment lists show conclusively the complicity of the Assessors in the conspiracy for which they have been indicted.

4. The defalcations among *Collectors of Assessments* amounting to vast sums.

5. False and fraudulent payments from the Treasury; Bonds issued where no value has been furnished; errors in accounts and utter disorder and confusion in the Finance Department.

6. Thousands of our citizens suffering and groaning under liens imposed upon their property, which have been once paid, or which have been illegally imposed.

7. Excessive taxes and assessments, violation of public and private rights, which have been accomplished under the name of public improvements.

8. Filthy streets and shameful neglect of all sanitary regulations.

9. Insecurity of life, either in the day time or night, and the unbridled licentiousness that stalks about in our streets.

10. The organization of our departments to suit partizan views and purposes, the total absence of any system of checks and balances to regulate the operations of the Finance Department, together with the false and fraudulent returns of collecting officers.

The above are but a few of the specifications setting forth our actual condition. We might go on *ad libitum*, in the recital of our wrongs and causes of complaints. There is not a block of ground in all our limits where the citizens have not, more or less, been made to feel the utter worthlessness of our City Government.

Such being the state of our affairs, and the positive condition of things, the intelligent and reflecting mind will naturally inquire, "*By whom, or by what influence, have these things been brought about?*"

This is a grave question. But it is one which every man can answer for himself, who is familiar with our political history. It is not difficult to tell who are the men and what are the influences which have brought us into our present condition. For sixteen out of the past twenty years, the controlling influence in our City affairs has been the Democratic Party. The long continued possession by one party of the offices of our City government, experience has shown, engenders corruption, carelessness and imbecility. It is only by a thorough and complete change, placing new and good men in office—completely changing the management of our municipal department, that we can correct existing abuses and avoid in future the evils under which we suffer, and obtain an honest administration of our affairs. In 1854, the conservative men of the Democratic Party, alarmed by the downward tendency of events, endeavored, under the name of reform, to arrest the tide of corruption that has at last overwhelmed our City Government. Such men as the COOPERS, Judge VANDERPOOL, better known as the "Kinderhook Roarer," ISAAC H. BAILEY, MAT. SCHIEFFLIN, and other prominent men of the Democratic Party, placed before the people the name of that great and good man, WILSON G. HUNT, for Mayor. The Democracy swept them away like chaff before the whirlwind, and have since held undisputed sway in our City affairs. It must have been humiliating to our Democratic Mayor to send, as he did, to a Democratic Common Council the communication of the 15th of April last, implicating a long list of Democrats as participants in the most astounding frauds. I take from that report the names of Chas. Devlin, John Fitzpatrick, Henry Bigelow, C. C. Ellis, John Brentgan, J. B. Smith and Enoch Dean, who with such men as Terence Farley, Henry W. Genet, and a long list of Surveyors, Collectors and others, almost without exception prominent in the Democratic Party, and controlling its local nominations, and I place them before the public as THE men who have been mainly instrumental in bringing about the present state of affairs. Should the Democratic Party succeed in this election, the same men, or succeeded by others of the same stamp, will enter more largely into financial operations. Admitting the gentlemen nominated by the Democratic Party to be honest, that will not effect reform. Mr. FLAGG is honest. No man can or will cut himself loose from his party and its influences; and *there lies the rub*.

No, there is but one course to be pursued, but one remedy to be applied. ROBERT T. HAWS is not a Democrat. Is not allied to the Democratic Party, nor is he in the most remote degree under any of its influences. For a long time he has been out of office following his profession as a merchant. Republicans, tax payers, citizens, Americans, all classes, irrespective of party, aroused by their sufferings unite in presenting his name to the people. He did the same last year in selecting a man for Mayor irrespective of party and party considerations. He will sweep away the Prætorian bands that fill the Park. He will inaugurate a new era, and when he shall have retained the place so long as to fall into evil ways, then let the people again unite and make another change. ROBERT T. HAWS has passed through life without a stain upon his name. Always upright, consistent, generous. He is a practical man—close in his attention to his business—exceedingly so when trusts are committed to his care. The writer of this has served with him as Director in monied institutions, and can vouch for his upright and firm determination; he will not allow others to think for him; he will be head of his department, and will hold all others to a strict accountability. A CITIZEN.

The Charter Election—Republican Address.

To the Electors of the City of New-York:

The Delegates to the County Nominating Convention, and the members of the Central Committee chosen by the Republican Associations of the City of New-York, having performed their duties to the party with which they have acted, now propose to acquit themselves of a higher obligation to their fellow-citizens at large. To this end, we desire to present a brief exposition, and to make an earnest appeal to the voters of our City, under whatever partisan banner they may usually be rallied.

We address you, not in a representative character but in our capacity as citizens, having with you a common interest in the welfare of the Metropolis. Our words are entitled to no weight, except as they may be founded in soberness and truth, and sustained by the individual character of those who have resorted to this method of communicating with thinking men. Having chosen to speak as individuals, we acknowledge the personal responsibility which our position involves, and whatever reputation for probity and honor we may sustain in our private relations is staked upon the verity of our averments and the honesty of our recommendations.

We have deemed this introduction appropriate, because the character of the men who have controlled parties in this City has at some periods been such as to cast upon all who may, for any purpose, be connected with political action, an indiscriminate reproach. Believing that the Republican organization is thus compelled to share an undeserved opprobrium, we have desired the people to know by whom our candidates were originally recommended to their adoption. Without asserting exemption from criticism for all members of such numerous bodies, we perhaps may claim to represent a fair average of the integrity and intelligence of our fellow-citizens.

As the nominations hereafter referred to emanated in the first instance from the Republican Party, it is just that the position of that organization in relation to our municipal affairs should be stated. The men by whom the party in this City was originally organized determined that, for the double purpose of reforming our City Government and commending the new organization to the support of solid men, honesty and capacity should be the guiding rule in the selection of public candidates. And we assert, after a careful examination of the names presented for City and County officers, that no Republican County Convention in New-York has nominated a corrupt or incapable man since the appearance of the party upon the stage of political action. Investigation will prove the truth of this significant fact.

The course of the Republican Party in the Municipal election of 1857 forms a signal guarantee of its devotion, as a matter both of policy and principle, to the interests of the City of New-York. Without putting forth a candidate, or in any manner embarrassing a united action, the Republicans magnanimously reserved all their power until it could be concentrated with commanding force upon our present Mayor, who may justly be said to owe his election, not solely indeed, but primarily and chiefly, to the Republican Party. If he has bestowed all offices of emolument within his gift upon members of the party whose voles were mainly cast against him, we only refer to the fact in order to remind the people to effect in the coming election a more equal apportionment of official responsibilities. It has ever been a favorite idea in the various reform movements, that public trusts should not be exclusively reposed in members of one party. An opportunity is now offered to associate with a Democratic Mayor a Republican Comptroller.

Fifteen years of municipal history have demonstrated that the people have little to hope from extemporized parties, based upon the isolated idea of local reform, and acting as independent organizations. They tend to withdraw substantial citizens from coöperation with their several parties, which is the very origin and root of political degeneracy. As auxiliary and supervisory associations, they may at times enlighten the public mind, and aid in the selection of capable men from the candidates of other parties; yet their influence is ephemeral. A corresponding position of time and means expended by men of character upon the regular State and national parties with which they occasionally coöperate, would work a permanent and a beneficent revolution in political affairs. The purest municipal governments New-York has ever seen, were inaugurated when the two commanding parties of other days were arrayed in solid column, the one against the other. Our municipal government can never be thoroughly elevated until substantial men unite in the purification of the leading political parties with which, in the main, they severally sympathize. The opposition to Tammany Hall, too long weakened by contending factions, should be consolidated in one absorbing party, sustained by a national and State organization.

Political machinery is only another name for organization, which, in honest hands, may be made as potent for good as under evil auspices it is powerful for evil. They who advise the better portion of the public to "run the political machine," only render it the more resistless when driven, as it inevitably will be, by the ignorant and the profligate. Those who at any time have triumphed over the demoralized Democracy, have achieved the result, not by crushing the Tammany machine, but by dexterously using the machinery of the opposition.

We have thus indulged in a statement of truths which it is popular to ignore; but which, before it is too late, should be recognized and acted upon by the intelligence of our city. And having announced the considerations which seemed to justify our action as Republicans in making any nominations at all, we enter upon the easier task of recommending the names selected to discriminating favor, upon the ground of character and qualification.

In ROBERT T. HAWS are united two great elements of public usefulness—integrity and experience. Of these it is not uncommon to discover *one* in a public candidate, but of *both* rare is the union. As it would be idle to dispatch a regiment of raw recruits to storm a castle swarming with a disciplined corps of mercenary soldiers, so it is folly to march upon our City Hall an unpracticed troop of well-intentioned citizens to route the trained bands of an official army. One searching, distinguishing, practiced eye, at the head of the financial department, is worth a hundred zealous friends of retrenchment in the legislative branches of the City Government. While for years we have attempted to repair the various pipes and conduits through which the treasury has flowed, we have forgotten to renew the rusty reservoir at the fountain head. With a shrewd knowledge of men, Mr. HAWS unites a grasp and originality of intellect which would operate at once to systematize the financial bureau, and insure the coöperation of reliable subordinates. Our citizens are fortunate in the means of securing such a successor to the present venerable incumbent of the Comptroller's office.

Like the silkworm, a New-York official weaves for himself a robe of richness, drawing its substance, however, not from his own resources, but from the public treasury. We want a man with the discriminating courage to stop the supply, and strip these preying worms, until they shall be exposed, in famishing deformity, to public reprobation. Nor is it less essential that the city's just obligations should be fearlessly met in order that honest creditors shall not be enlisted, with their friends, upon the side of those who seek to relax the public purse.

While ROBERT T. HAWS is endeared to the young men of this metropolis, he is no stranger to old, substantial citizens, who have matured with the growing greatness of New-York. Of original Knickerbocker extraction, he commenced a career of successful usefulness as a boy clerk, and advanced to positions of trust, until New-York numbered him among the first of her merchants. Retiring, with a wealth of character, to enjoy a justly-earned immunity from the demands of mercantile life, he was widely recognized as one of the most solid and unostentatious of those to whom New-York is proud to point when strangers assail her.

A quiet, unobtrusive life of judicious liberality, like an underground fountain, at times reveals itself and commands recognition. The neighbors of Mr. HAWS perceived his qualifications and pressed him into the public service. As an Alderman, he realized the character which our annals portray as borne by the City Fathers of other years, when the position was one of unqualified distinction. His voice was never the medium of spoilsmen in the lobby, nor his vote the executor of their schemes. He sought no applause by blind denunciation, and was free to advocate and uphold whatever commended itself to an enlightened acceptance.

A member of the Board of Health when the cholera drove his former mercantile associates to the hill-side and the mountain, his voice responded to the roll-call with the certainty and precision of one of BONAPARTE'S Old Guard.

The Almshouse Department of the City of New-York is a monument to the intelligence and humanity of our people. We have recommended for a seat at its Board of Management a physician of thorough education and established practice. It has long been felt by the thoughtful friends of the Institutions under the care of the Ten Governors, that a reliable medical man should be intrusted with a share of their imposing responsibility. And it is safe to assert that CHARLES BRUENINGHAUSEN, was a simple ratification of a choice already made by judicious men in all classes of our population. Although pursuing the quiet walk of a man of science, he is widely known as a public-spirited New-Yorker, thoroughly identified with our local interests. A lavish and unnecessary expenditure of money, and every scheme of individual gain would meet no more obstinate resistance than would be interposed by this plain and honest friend of the unfortunate. His support by the intelligent and independent electors who array themselves under the different opposition standards would lend to emancipate our politics from an acknowledged evil, namely, the blind consolidation of a class of voters animated by apprehensions unfounded, except in the suggestions of demagogues. When the suffrages of naturalized citizens shall be divided, in pursuance of unbiased convictions, upon the merits of public questions, all just sources of irritation will pass away. Such a consummation will be advanced by a generous support from the ranks of the opposition to CHARLES BRUENINGHAUSEN. In pleading his eminent fitness, we have deemed it not improper to touch upon the consideration to which we have just referred, although a citizenship extending through a period of nearly 25 years, has so identified him with our native population, as to disarm opposition from the most fastidious and restrictive.

In choosing men for positions of public trust, every citizen should determine whether he would select the candidate for whom he casts his ballot as the executor or trustee of a private interest.

Who among the candidates now before the electors of our City would best sustain such a standard of public preferment? Citizens of New-York, answer at the polls on Tuesday next! We seek in this election no indorsement of our political principles. Your votes will only tell for honesty, energy, capacity, if cast for ROBERT T. HAWS and CHARLES BRUENINGHAUSEN!

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1858.

Signed on behalf of the Republican Central Committee, the Republican Young Men's Central Committee, and the Republican County Nominating Convention.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
AUGUSTUS F. DOW,
WILLIAM H. BULL,
DANIEL D. T. MARSHALL,
CHARLES C. NOTT,
} Committee.

An Honest Government Wanted.

To the Mechanics, Grocers, Carmen and laboring men of the City of New-York:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The time has arrived in the history of New-York which calls for prompt and energetic action on our part to aid our fellow-citizens at the coming election in redeeming this great metropolis from the hands of a set of men who are determined to rob us, not only of our homes, if, perchance, it has been our good fortune to secure one, but of our daily bread also. Taxation, defalcation, and oppression in every form, has become the order of the day, and unless a change is effected, and that speedily, in the Government of this City,

Mr. DuLacena was put in nomination for the office of School Commissioner, by what are termed in the Sixteenth Ward the Tammany Republicans, and Mr. Wm. H. Carpenter was nominated for the same office by the Regular Republican Association.

Mr. Carpenter was elected, as well as the whole of the regular Republican School Ticket, consisting of Messrs. James Hamm and Augustus C. Beetham, for School Trustees, and Mr. Wm. McClellan for School Inspector, unanimously indorsed and adopted by the American Association of the Sixteenth Ward.

All of these gentlemen are well-known citizens and old residents of the Ward, and are in every respect eminently qualified for the positions for which they have been severally nominated.

By giving this a place in your valuable columns you will confer a special favor on

MANY AMERICANS AND REPUBLICANS.

Alderman Owens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The nomination of James Owens for Alderman in the Fifteenth Aldermanic District. (Twenty-first Ward,) should be sustained by every voter in the District who would wish to see a Common Council of honest and capable men, and a substantial reform effected in the Executive departments of our City government. Mr. Owens' course in the Common Council demands that he should be sustained. At the commencement of the present year the first of his official acts was to move for the appointment of the Committee on Frauds, for the purpose of searching out the many frauds upon the Treasury and to expose and bring out the corruptions and delinquencies of our City officials. He has ever opposed the many schemes before the Common Council to deplete the Treasury; has been faithful upon all occasions to his trust; has always been a true friend of reform; is above temptation in office; is a tax-payer, and abundantly able to maintain himself without being fed from the public crib. We cannot afford to lose such men from our City Councils. And we trust the good and true men of his District will rally to his support.

VOTERS.

Alderman Peck.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the candidates for Alderman of the Twentieth Ward we notice with pleasure the name of William J. Peck, Esq. His conduct in public positions heretofore held by him is a sufficient guarantee of a consistent and honorable discharge of the duties which may be entrusted to him, irrespective of party considerations. When formerly representing this Ward in the Common Council, he was noted for his undeviating fidelity to the interests of his constituents and the public, as well as for his unswerving opposition to all measures of doubtful tendency. Of all the candidates, neither is more worthy of the support of the citizens of the Twentieth Ward than William J. Peck.

RESIDENT.

Doctor Tully.

I am pleased to see Dr. Marcus C. Tully's name among the list of candidates for School Commissioner of the Tenth Ward, published in your paper of yesterday. I have been personally acquainted with the Doctor for the last twenty years, and know him to be an educated, high-toned gentleman. He is not a politician, and has never before been a candidate for any office, neither did he seek this nomination. He has children attending our public schools, and has for a number of years taken a deep interest in the cause of education. I sincerely hope he may be a successful candidate, and that all others elected to the Board of Education may be of the same standing in society.

AN OLD-LINE WHIG.

New-York, Dec. 2, 1858.

Candidates Ought to Understand Grammar

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have given notices of the qualifications of School Officers. All such persons should be cognizant of the rules governing the English language. One of the candidates signs his name to an advertisement in to-day's papers, calling a meeting in favor of the Bible in our Schools, which violates the English language in a manner to shame a school-boy. Americans, *par excellence*, should certainly be versed in the first principles of education, when they assume to dictate upon school affairs. I favor the Bible in our schools decidedly, but, first, the exhibition of a knowledge of the basis of a common school education in those who are the movers of the agitation in its favor.

E.

Card from Mr. Forbes, of the Firemen's Journal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive by your issue of to-day, that I am announced, in connection with the nominees of the Fourth Senatorial District of Councilmen, as editor and publisher of a Roman Catholic sheet known as the *Freeman's Journal*. My having secured the nominations of both the Republican and *American* Parties is a sufficient evidence of the absurdity of the allegation. I am proprietor and editor of the New-York *Fireman's Journal*, a popular hebdominal, published at No. 101 Nassau-street, and devoted exclusively to the interests of firemen, where any of my political friends are invited to call, if they waver in the least as to my religious creed.

JOHN W. FORBES, Fifth Ward.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Dec. 3.

Before Judge Nelson.

In the case of Smith *vs.* Higgins, which has been on trial for several days, Judge Nelson this morning delivered his charge to the Jury; the case having been summed up yesterday.

The Jury retired, but had not agreed upon a verdict up to the adjournment of the Court.

REVISION OF THE RULES.

The following order was directed to be entered by Judge Nelson, this morning:

Ordered, That Erastus C. Benedict, Wm. M. Evarts, and Clarence A. Seward be a Committee to revise the Rules of the Circuit Court of the United States and report to the Court at the next April term thereof.

Friday, Dec. 3, 1858.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE RECORD PRINTING AGAIN.

The People ex rel. McSpedon & Baker vs. Andrew V. Stout, City Chamberlain.—Some two weeks ago Judge Clerke granted a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the City Chamberlain to pay the claim of McSpedon & Baker for printing and binding indices for the Record Commissioners.

Yesterday, Ex-Judge Whiting, for Mr. Stout, moved that the peremptory *mandamus* be vacated, and that it be made alternative, for the purpose of allowing him to answer.

The motion was opposed.

Interesting Decision—Rights of Retiring Partners.

Before Hamilton W. Robinson, Referee.

George B. Ferris et al. vs. W. R. Stowe.—The parties to this action were copartners from Sept. 1, 1856, to about Feb. 1, 1858, when the partnership was dissolved by defendant's withdrawing from the firm and transferring his interest to George B. Ferris, one of the plaintiffs.

The agreement for dissolution was executed by all the partners, under their hands and seals, and was to the effect that the defendant sold his interest in the firm to the plaintiff, George B. Ferris, and by consent of all parties was to be paid therefor by certain assets of the firm, and also defendant's accounts were to be balanced. George B. Ferris, on his part, agreed to answer and indemnify the defendant against the liabilities of the firm.

On the 1st of September, 1857, a statement of the affairs of the firm and of the previous year's business was made up, from which it appeared that after deducting the amounts of the suspended debts, accounts and notes, there remained an estimated profit, which was divided, and the accounts of the several partners credited with their respective proportions.

Some time in the year 1856 the firm had received 32 firkins of butter, and sold it for a profit, and the amount was entered among the cash receipts of the firm. The butter came into possession and was sold by mistake, and under the supposition that it had been forwarded by an agent of the firm, while, in fact, it belonged to a third party, who, after the dissolution of the firm, demanded and received payment for the same. Prior to the dissolution of the firm, no entry was ever made of the transaction in any of the regular books of the firm, except in the receipt-book and cash-book, and, in consequence of that omission, that amount of cash was included among the profits divided on the 1st of September, 1857, without having, in fact, been earned. The plaintiffs now seek to recover from the defendant the proportion of that sum, in which, previous to the dissolution of the firm, he was interested in the profits and losses as an overpayment to him upon the division of the profits made Sept. 1, 1857. The Referee found the following as matters of law:

First—A privity of contract was created between all the parties by the articles of dissolution, executed *inter partis*, and the agreement of R. L. Ferris and W. K. Moore (plaintiffs) to the transfer of the defendant's interest in the firm and company, and to take the assumption by George B. Ferris of all liabilities of the firm was, so far as the copartners were concerned as substitution, and his obligation for contribution towards those liabilities of the defendant. The joint relation was severed, and the duties to which the defendant was previously subject as a partner, was, by consent of all parties, transferred to another person, who, with the assumption of the liabilities of the defendant, also took his interest in the funds that existed for their satisfaction. The defendant was thus released from his position as partner, and so far as his partners are concerned, *from all interest in the firm*. (Story on Part., pp. 155, 156.)

Second—But if the plaintiff did not so release the defendant from his obligation to contribute toward the liabilities of the firm, they are not warranted in maintaining this action against him in respect to a particular item of disbursements, which they may have been compelled to make an account of the partnership. (Story on Part., pp. 219, 220, 221.) The division of annual profits, made on the 1st of September, 1857, was not a final settlement, but was a mere assumed estimate of the affairs of the firm, predicated upon a conjuncture as to the value of many of the assets, and expressly excluded the "suspended debts," which still constituted a fund for the payment of any unascertained liabilities. No balance was struck as against the defendant, and the books of accounts of the firm show that his accounts stood balanced when he left it. Nor is this action brought to recover any such balance.

Third—And if this arrangement did not have the effect to release the defendant from all further claims of the plaintiffs, and R. G. Ferris and W. K. Moore, against him for contribution, it constituted the plaintiff, George B. Ferris, the principal debtor, and the defendant the mere surety, and imposed upon the other partners the duty of first resorting to George B. Ferris for contribution. Halsey *vs.* Reed, 9 Paige, p. 446; Marsh *vs.* Pike, 10 do., p. 595; Boughton *vs.* Bank of Orleans, 2 Barb., p. 458.

Fourth—The defendant's sale of his interest in the firm merely transferred his claim in the assets, subject to any outstanding liabilities of the firm, known or unknown, and the courts sanctioned the primary funds for payment. If any such interests existed as to their liabilities as rendered it inequitable that the sale should be upheld as to George B. Ferris, his proper mode to obtain relief from the contracts would be to institute proceedings to rescind. It certainly would not be equitable that he should retain the benefit of his purchase without responding to its obligations to pay all the liabilities; and the alleged partial failure of consideration as to this amount, or any other contingent and unsettled claims against the firm, which are chargeable against the interest he bought of the defendant, might, upon investigation, be shown to have compensated by some equally unexpected realization of a hopeless debt. It could only be ascertained by an inquiry into all such facts whether any such mistake had been committed; whether the thing substantially contemplated by the parties, as the subject of sale had not been, in fact, transferred.

Judgment rendered for the defendant. Ackley & Emerson for plaintiffs, and Geo. R. Thompson for defendants.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Mr. Edward C. West.

THE ALLAIRE WILL CASE STILL PENDING.

The will case of James P. Allaire, deceased, has been on before the Surrogate for the last nine consecutive days, and a large amount of testimony has been taken on the part of the contestants—for the purpose of showing undue influence over the mind and actions of the deceased by the proponent of said will and her personal friends. The contestants set up in defence that Mr. Allaire was induced to make the will under the coercion of the proponent, and that the deceased intentionally executed it in such a manner as not to comply with the requisites of the statute; that the deceased was prejudiced against, and induced to distrust, his children, who were prevented from visiting, except by management on their part; and to some one or more of these points all the voluminous testimony so far seems to be tending.

The examination and cross-examination of the various witnesses disclose unfriendly feelings between the parties. The case was on all day yesterday, and will be proceeded with from day to day until closed.

John Cochrane and S. P. Cousins for proponent; W. R. Beebe, John Winslow, H. Morton, B. F. Dunning and J. Berry for the contestants.

The wills of James T. Tallman, Guilliame Blanc, and Leopold H. Dorner, were severally admitted to probate.

The will of George Bethune Hunt, deceased, was offered for probate. Citation returnable on Dec. 19, 1858.

POLICE COURT—First District—Dec. 3.

Before Justice Osborne.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST MR. KNOX.

The People vs. Charles Knox.—This is a charge of perjury in an answer to a complaint in an action. The examination has been a protracted one—the defendant having been arrested on this and three other charges on the 16th October last. Mr. Jas. M. Smith (ex-Recorder) and Mr. John Graham conduct the prosecution. Mr. James T. Brady, Mr. Galbraith, Mr. John Townshend and Mr. Chauncey Schaffer are the counsel for the defendant.

The affidavits on the part of the prosecution state that, on the 2d of October, 1857, the prosecutor, Francis Morris, of Westchester County, New-York, brought ana ction in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, to recover the amount of three promissory notes for $2,500 each, made by the said Charles Knox and payable to said Morris. That Knox defended the action, and put in a sworn answer which was filed Jan. 19, 1858. This answer, after averring that Knox had taken certain leases from the prosecutor of some portions of the building No. 212 Broadway, in 1853, contains the following allegations upon which the charge of perjury is predicated:

"And the defendant further says, that afterwards, and on or about the first day of May, 1854, it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and defendant that the defendant should make certain alterations and repairs in and about the premises, so as aforesaid demised to the defendant by the plaintiff; that he, the plaintiff, would advance to the defendant moneys for that purpose, from time to time, as the same should be required, taking the promissory notes of the defendant therefor as memoranda of the amount advanced; and that after such alterations and repairs should be completed, the plaintiff should bear and pay the one-half part of the cost thereof, and any promissory notes made by defendant, that might be held by the plaintiff for moneys so advanced, should be held only for the amount of the one-half of the cost of such alterations and repairs. And the defendant further shows, that he, in pursuance of such agreement, did make such alterations and repairs, and did pay, lay out and expend a large sum of money, to wit, the sum of $10,000, in and about such alterations and repairs. That the plaintiff did, from time to time, advance certain moneys to the defendant to be applied, and which were applied, towards the making of such alterations and repairs, for which the defendant gave to the plaintiff his promissory notes, and that the promissory notes in the said complaint mentioned, were, and each of them was given by the defendant to the plaintiff at the instance and request of the plaintiff in *renewal of such promissory notes for such moneys so advanced, and upon no other consideration whatever*."

The prosecutor's affidavit sets forth that on the 7th of May, 1857, he lent to said Knox $2,500, and the further sum of $2,500 on 2d June, 1857, and the further sum of $2,500 on the 12th June, 1857. That he took said Knox's promissory notes for those sums, bearing the above dates, and gave him on those days 4 checks for $2,500 each on the Union Bank, payable to the order of said Knox; and he produces said checks bearing Knox's indorsements. He goes on to say that the only agreement ever made between him and the defendant in relation to alterations of the said premises was an agreement made in 1854, by which alterations were made in the basement at their joint expense, and that he, the prosecutor, settled his share the same year, which amounted to $226 53. The prosecutor denies that it was ever agreed that he should take Knox's notes "as memoranda of the amount advanced," and fully denies the allegations of the answer, and avers that when the notes in question were given, the understanding was that they should be paid when they became due. And it further states that Knox settled the notes in the month of February, 1858, by paying some cash and giving a new note for the balance.

Robert W. Russell, counsellor-at-law, deposes that the prosecutor paid to Knox in 1854 the half of the cost of the alterations before referred to, amounting to $226 53. And he identifies a bill, made out by Knox, charging that amount, and which was produced by Knox, and allowed on a settlement with him for a quarter's rent due from him to Morris on Nov. 1, 1854. This witness further deposes that Knox spoke to him about the three notes in question, during the absence of Morris in Europe, between the 20th of June and 15th September, 1857; spoke of them as notes which Morris had discounted; said that Morris had promised to renew them, and inquired whether the witness had any instructions from Morris about those notes.

William C. Barrett, counsellor-at-law, proves the indorsements of the checks, before-mentioned, by Knox, and proves that Knox, since putting in his answer to the action on the notes, has given testimony as a witness in his own behalf in another cause between himself and Morris, which was tried before Mr. Waldo Hutchins as Referee, appointed by the Court; and that on that occasion Knox, in speaking of the notes in question, deposed as follows—being desired by his own counsel, Mr. Marvin, to "state in detail the transactions out of which grew the notes" in question:

"I shall have to go into an explanation of the beginning of this note business. Before I moved into that corner store myself I went to Morris and told him that by my moving into it it would injure my credit greatly, and that I would be to great expense in fixing and removing, and that I should be short of money; he replied he would help me along; some time in May, 1856, (16th I think,) I borrowed $2,500 of him for three months. When it came due I paid it. If I did not move there I should not have wanted any money of him. From time to time I borrowed money of him and I paid it with interest; that kept running along from time to time until he went to Europe. On the morning he went to Europe he had four notes of mine amounting to $10,000. I went up and asked him 'How about those notes;' did he want me to pay them while he was gone. He said I should have to pay one and renew the rest. He goes on to state that when Morris returned from Europe he (Knox) spoke to him about the notes which had been protested, and says: 'I then proposed to put the three notes into one note. He declined to do so, stating that he preferred three notes, that he could use them better; I told him I was ready to fix the notes. He said he would get them out of the bank when his bank-book was written up.' The testimony of Mr. Morris, on cross-examination, shows what his interest was in the building No. 212 Broadway, under assignments and agreements with the original lessee, Edward H. Hudson; that Knox held part of the premises as lessee of witness; that there was an agreement between Knox and witness in 1854 as to alterations to be made in the basement; that Knox afterwards, in 1855 and 1857, made alterations in the building; that witness agreed to give Knox a new underlease if he (witness) succeeded in obtaining a new ground lease from the Receiver of the Lorillard estate at a reduced rent; that Knox, in 1854, gave two notes, one for $1,000, the other for $1,070, for rent, which remained unpaid, and that he asked witness to allow one of them on account of his (Knox's) expenditure on the building, which witness refused to do; that witness had discounted Knox's notes to the amount of $50,000 or $60,000.

The cross-examination of Mr. Russell related to the agreement made in 1854 respecting the alterations to be made in the basement, which agreement was made by him on behalf of Morris with Knox.

The other witnesses for the prosecution were not cross-examined.

No witnesses were examined for the accused.

The defendant's counsel moved that the case be dismissed.

Mr. Schaffer, in support of the motion, argued that by the 157th section of the Code the answer of the defendant upon which the perjury was predicated could not be put in evidence on this prosecution. That section provides that "no pleading can be used in a criminal prosecution against the party as proof of a fact admitted or alleged in such pleading." And he further contended that the testimony given by Knox before the Referee could not be used in this prosecution; that as he was not bound to criminate himself, the evidence which he was compelled to give on that occasion could not be turned against him; that the prosecution was not advanced a step by showing that the defendant had sworn differently on different occasions, for that it was left uncertain which was the correct statement. Mr. Schaffer also argued that the testimony of the prosecutor and his witnesses was inconclusive and unreliable as to the terms of the agreement made in 1854 respecting the alterations to be made in the basement.

Mr. Graham, for the prosecution, replied. He understood that the 157th section of the code had not repealed the provision of the Revised Statutes, (2 R. S., 864,) declaring that every person who shall willfully and corruptly swear to any material matter, upon any oath legally administered in any cause depending in any court, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of perjury. He said that the answer was not used in this case as proof of any fact alleged in it, but was produced merely to show its falsity. Mr. Graham urged that the case was a clear one—the falsity of the answer being proved by Mr. Morris, whose statement was corroborated by the checks, and by the defendant's own evidence before the Referee.

The further argument of the case was postponed until Monday next, at 10 o'clock, when Mr. James T. Brady will be heard for the defence, and Ex-Recorder Smith for the prosecution.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, Dec. 3, 1858.

MEATS.

The demand has been somewhat brisker, especially for the better qualities, during the past week. Supplies, however, have been ample. Prices have not varied much.

Beef, roasting pieces. ℔ lb	10	@	15
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	8	@	11
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	4	@	10
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Lamb, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	9½	@	10
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2	25
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	13	@	16
Bacon, ℔ lb	10½	@	11½
Hams, ℔ lb	11½	@	12½
Shoulders, ℔ lb	8½	@	10
Tongues, each	68	@	81
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	12	@	12½
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The market is heavily stocked with poultry of all varieties and in every condition. The range of prices is very wide, as the qualities vary remarkably. We have heard of sales of turkeys, geese, ducks, and chickens, all "mixed lots," as low as 4c.@6c. ℔ lb., within the week. These, however, were in such a state that the sellers were glad to get rid of them at any price. We do not quote damaged lots of this description. Really sound and good poultry are unusually cheap. Many consumers are buying them in preference to beef, mutton, &c., as a matter of economy. The supply of Game is increasing, and the tendency of prices is in favor of buyers.

Fowls, ℔ pair	62½	@1	25
Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair	1 00	@1	75
Fowls, ℔ lb	8	@	14
Western Poultry, ℔ lb	6	@	11
Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair	70	@1	50
Guinea Hens, ℔ pair	62½	@	75
Turkeys, ℔ lb	9	@	15
Geese, each	1 00	@2	00
Ducks, ℔ pair	50	@1	25
Ducks, Canvass-Backs, ℔ pair	2 25	@2	50
Ducks, Red-head, ℔ pair	75	@1	25
Widgeons, ℔ pair	75	@	—
Teal, ℔ pair	50	@	75
Wild Turkeys, each	1 75	@3	50
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	2 00	@2	75
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 25	@3	00
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	3 75	@4	50
Woodcock, ℔ pair	62½	@	87½
Quail, ℔ doz	2 25	@3	00
Partridge, ℔ pair	75	@1	00
Rabbits, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Venison, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Bear's Meat	22	@	25

FISH.

The demand is moderate; no important changes have occurred in either supplies or prices. Brook Trout are quite scarce; and the scarcer they are, the more respectable dealers say, the better, at this time of the year, which is the spawning season. Trout go up to their beds to spawn about the middle of October, and continue through all November, according to locality, and are in season, say, the 1st of April,—better in May and June.

Sal'n Trout, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Codfish, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Pickerel, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Halibut, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Eels, ℔ lb	10	@12	
Flounders, ℔ lb	5	@	6
Porgies, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	10	@12	
Perch, ℔ lb	8	@10	
Smelts, ℔ lb	15	@	—
Oysters, ℔ 100		50	@ 1 25
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100		$1 25	@ 1 50
Clams, ℔ 100		25	@ 1 00
Lobsters, ℔ lb		6	@ —
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb		18	@ 20
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb		12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb		4	@ 5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb		4	@ 5
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb		10	@ —
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb		10	@ 12
Mackerel, pickled, each		6	@ 12
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb		8	@ 10
Cat-fish, ℔ lb		8	@—
Frost-fish, ℔ lb		6	@—
Black-fish, ℔ lb		8	@10
White-fish, ℔ lb		12	@—
Mullet, ℔ lb		12	@—
Haddock, ℔ lb		—	@ 6
Herr'g, ℔ dozen		12	@—
Mackerel, each		15	@18
Terrapins, ℔ dz.		$12	@—
Frogs, ℔ dozen		25	@$1

VEGETABLES.

Dealers have a very good assortment on hand. They continue to sell the leading kinds at about former prices. The demand is "middling-fair,"—according to market phraseology.

Potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@2	50
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	12	@	16
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ half peck	18	@	22
Turnips, ℔ bushel	37	@	50
Turnips, ℔ half peck	6	@	9
Parsnips, ℔ bushel	50	@	75
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	5	@	6
Carrots, ℔ bushel	50	@	75
Carrots, ℔ dozen	20	@	25
Beets, ℔ dozen bunches	50	@	—
Beets, ℔ bunch	5	@	—
Onions, ℔ bushel	62½	@1	12
Onions, ℔ peck	31	@	50
Chicory, ℔ doz	38	@	—
Cabbage, Red, ℔ dozen	75	@1	50
Cabbage, Red, ℔ head	8	@	15
Cabbage, ℔ doz	37	@	75
Cabbage, ℔ head	4	@	7
Cauliflower, ℔ doz	1 25	@2	50
Cauliflower, each	12	@	25
Cranberries, ℔ quart	—	@	18
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	1 00	@1	25
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	6	@	8
Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Parsley, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Celery, table, ℔ bunch	8	@	12
Celery, soup, ℔ bunch	2	@	3
Leeks, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Egg Plants, each	7	@	10
Spinach, ℔ peck	12	@	15
Squashes, each	10	@	18
Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each	10	@	15

FRUIT.

The fruit market presents no really new feature, the inquiry being moderate, and prices uniform.

Apples, ℔ half peck	18	@	75
Citron, each	5	@	8
Quince, ℔ doz	20	@	—
Chestnuts, ℔ quart	20	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	10	@	12
Walnuts, ℔ quart	12	@	15
Oranges, ℔ doz	25	@	50
Lemons, ℔ box	2 50	@3	75
Lemons, ℔ dozen	15	@	25
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	37	@	50
Figs, ℔ box	50	@	75
Figs, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Dates, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Raisins, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Currants, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Preserved Ginger, ℔ jar, about 6 lbs	1 00	@	—
Green Ginger, ℔ lb	—	@	25

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs have been in good request. The latter continue high in price.

Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Butter, State, ℔ lb	22	@	27
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	28	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Cheese, new, ℔ lb	9	@	11
Eggs, five for	13	@	—
Eggs, eleven for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty-four for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ℔ can	45	@	50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	50
Honey, pure Northern, ℔ lb	23	@	30

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ℔ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ℔ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ℔ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ gallon	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ℔ gallon	—	@2	50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Baker, stands Nos. 128 and 160; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; Joseph Forsyth, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. Wilcox, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. Lichtenstein, stands. Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Cronin, stand No. 156; J. Lynch, stand No. 3; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 3, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie Railroad.	Southern boats.	Total
Ashes, bbls	——	16	——	16
Flour, bbls	5,240	2,151	1,847	9,238
Wheat, bushels	——	550	——	550
Corn, bushels	10,000	——	——	10,000
Barley, bushels	5,000	——	——	5,000
Oats, bushels	14,900	1,240	——	16,140
Provisions, pkgs	1,085	1,213	34	2,332

ASHES—Sell slowly at previous figures. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 75@$5 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 100 mats Java at 15¼c.; 100 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.; 600 bags Rio at 9¼c.@11¼c., and 200 bags stained St. Domingo at 8¾c., ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales at languid prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling, ℔ lb	12¼	12¼	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

DRY GOODS—A moderate business has been transacted in desirable fabrics, such as the Southern, nearby, clothing trades require, at satisfactory prices. Cottons, Silks, and Linens are not pressed on the market. Woolens are also less freely offered.

DYEWOODS—Sales 50 tons Maracaibo Fustic at $20; and 50 tons St. Domingo Logwood on private terms. The stock of Dyewoods in New-York Dec. 1, consisted of 280 tons Barwood, 102 tons Fustic, 1,125 tons Logwood, 428 tons Lima Wood, 50 tons Sapan Wood, and 8 tons Brazilletto Wood.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, wanted by the home trade, and prices of such continue to favor sellers. Other kinds are quiet. Sales 11,750.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	3 40	@	4 10
Standard Superfine State	4 25	@	4 50
Standard Extra State	4 80	@	5 05
Superfine Western	4 30	@	4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 85	@	5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85	@	6 50
Extra Ohio	5 40	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 30	@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 35	@	6 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@	7 75

Canadian continues in demand at former rates; sales 600 bbls., at $5@$6 25 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in request at old figures; sales 1,250 bbls. at $5 05@$5 45 for mixed and straight brands and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3 50@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues inactive, and prices are somewhat nominal; sales 9,500 bushels, in lots, including White Canada at private bargains; good to choice White Michigan at $1 28@$1 40; good to prime White Kentucky at $1 40@$1 45; ordinary White Southern at $1 23, and Red do. at $1 12 ℔ bushel. Corn is less freely offered at advanced prices; hence it is quiet; sales 18,500 bushels, at 74c.@77c. for inferior to very choice Mixed Western; 74c.@75c. for new Yellow, and 78c. for new White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and needed; sales 4,000 bushels Northern at 78c. Barley is in demand at uniform rates; sales 5,100 bushels State at 72c.@75c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in request and are stiffly held. We quote Canada at 53c.@54c.; Western, 51c.@53c.; State, 47½c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c. ℔ bushel.

HIDES—The demand has been limited in view of the recent large arrivals. The principal sales have been: 2,500 Buenos Ayres, 27c.. 6 months; 2,800 Vera Cruz, 23c., 6 months; 1,000 Salted Buenos Ayres Horse, private terms; 1,000 Texas, private terms.

IRON—Sales 150 tons Scotch Pig, at $25@$26 ℔ ton, usual credit.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been good throughout the week, at about former rates. The week's movements have been as follows:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	71'000	6,700
Sales, sides	82,800	11,100
Stock at the close, sides	50,200	14,000

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 635 bbls. New-Orleans, part at 38c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 33c., and 340 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@28c., chiefly at 23c.@24c., ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is more inquired for and is now held at 62c.@64c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand, and is advancing; sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $17 70@$17 75 for old Mess; $18@$18 25 for new Mess; $14@$14 25 for Prime; and $10 50 for sour Prime, ℔ bbl. Pickled Meats are quiet, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive, at old rates. Lard is brisk and buoyant; sales, to-day, 1,600 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@11¾c., here, and 12c. for March and April, delivery; also, 250 kegs, at 12¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is abundant and languid; sales 450 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess, $11@$12 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess $6@$6 50 for do., Prime, ℔ bbl; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$19 ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 8¾c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 250 tcs. at $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no remarkable alteration, sales having been made to-day of 600 hhds. Cuba, part at 6¾c.@6¾c., and 350 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c.@8¼c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, but prices are unchanged; sales since Tuesday 54 hhds. Kentucky at 7¼c.@11c.; 67 bbls. Havana at 30c.@36c.;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washton, and the Sandwich Islands; embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on Monday morning in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall on that day at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—The Huguenots.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Twenty Minutes with a Tiger.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Americans in Paris—Vanity Cured.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Child of the Regiment—Extremes.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Richard Hoffmire—The Rag Picker of New-York—Obi—Fish Wife.

BOWERY THEATRE—Ida May—The Four Mobrays—The Magic Trumpet.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....1 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the steamship *Illinois*, for the Isthmus of Panama, Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, and the Sandwich Islands, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Monday next, at 1 o'clock.

The European mail by the *City of Baltimore*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office today, at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mail steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz on the 22d November, furnishes us with files from that city to that day, and correspondence from the capital to Nov. 18. The news is of unusual interest. It embraces particulars of the capture of the Castle of Perote by the Government forces, an advantage only acquired upon the withdrawal of General Trejos and his famished garrison, after spiking the great guns and destroying all the ammunition. General Trejos had reached Vera Cruz in safety. Successes on the part of the Constitutionalists are reported from every quarter. They had beaten Marquery near Guadalajara, Vicario near Cuernavaca—not without savage excesses on the part of the Pintos commanded by the younger Alvarez in the latter case; and had gained possession of Zacatecas, Cuernavaca, Mineral del Monte, Pachucta, and other points. Their troops were rapidly concentrating about the capital, which Zuloaga was busily strengthening and filling with troops. General Miramon had returned to the city. In the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, the advanced squadron of the Spanish fleet was anchored, accompanied by two French frigates, in anticipation of a large French squadron. The fact was regarded with satisfaction by the people of Vera Cruz, rather than with alarm; as it afforded some security against the freebooting of Echeagaray, should that commander succeed in capturing the place.

Our vigilant correspondent at the City of Mexico adds to the catalogue of outrages which the contending faction have inflicted upon the foreign residents, by the statement of two or three novel cases that had just occurred in Zacatecas. The instance of an English merchant, at that place, upon the arbitrary exaction of the repayment of a draft already honored, refusing to comply, and only escaping death by the intervention of friends, who settled the iniquitous demand, had excited the utmost energy of Mr. Otway, the British Minister, in the way of remonstrance and threats of vengeance, which, however, seem to have fallen ineffectually upon the ear of Zuloaga. Our correspondent regards the presence of the French squadron as an indication of sinister designs on the part of that Government, resulting from the intrigues of the French Resident at the capital, who has taken an active part in the actual convulsions. The pretence of securing a prompt payment of interest upon the Franco-Mexican bonds is exposed by an exhibit of the trifling amount of the entire debt, which falls below a fourth of a million of dollars.

The Overland Mail from California, which arrived at St. Louis on Thursday evening, though bringing no later news from California, furnishes us with interesting advices from Arizona. Lieut. Mowry, Delegate to Congress from the Territory, was a passenger, as was also Mr. McKibben, member of the House from California. The mining news from Arizona is of the most encouraging character. The diggers on the Gila were averaging ten dollars per day with the rudest implements, and it was the opinion among the old miners that no richer surface diggings existed in any part of California. The Sonora Silver Mining Company were smelting a thousand ounces per week. Lieut. Mowry computes the present population of the Territory at 15,000. The Apache Indians still continue their depredations on the frontiers of Sonora and Arizona. The revolution in Sonora is reported in full progress, though no particulars as to operations are given.

The result of the *Saranac's* expedition to Guayamas is not yet known. Among the numerous naval expeditions at present on foot, the particular cause which gave rise to this one may not be remembered. An American citizen was kidnapped and imprisoned at Guayamas. The matter was laid before Comonfort, then President of Mexico, who promised reparation. Before he could act in the matter, however, he was forced to abdicate, and Mr. Forsyth, our Minister, has been unable to obtain any satisfaction from Zuloaga, who succeeded Comonfort. The *Saranac* was, in consequence, ordered to proceed to Guaymas and release the prisoner at all hazards. In view of the diplomatic interest which attaches to affairs on the West Coast of Mexico at the present time, this expedition assumes considerable importance.

Chief Justice Eckles, of Utah, is at present in Washington, for the purpose of conferring with the Administration relative to affairs in that Territory, and the proper policy to be pursued there. It is understood that earnest protestations will be made by him against the proposed opening of the public lands for sale except under certain restrictions which shall prevent their monopoly by the Mormon Church, which already holds the titles to more than half the land in the Territory. If the lands should now be brought into market without some such restriction as that proposed by Judge Eckles, it is believed that the Church, with its immense wealth, would buy up the whole, and thus be able to exclude from the country all who are not willing to subscribe to the requirements of Mormonism.

The U. S. Treasury receipts for the week ending last Monday were $567,000. The drafts paid amounted to $853,000, and the drafts issued to about the same, the balance being about $6,000,000—a reduction of $266,000 from the week previous.

Judge Campbell, of Mobile, has charged the Grand Jury in regard to the movements of the filibusters. He reviewed the history of previous expeditions, and urged the necessity of exercising vigilance in order to prevent a repetition of illegal movements.

The Jewish population of Charleston, S. C., held a meeting on Tuesday evening in relation to the abduction of the boy Mortara by Papal authority. A series of condemnatory resolutions were adopted, and other proceedings were had expressive of the estimation in which the act was held.

The present mild weather is having a good effect upon canal navigation, and should it continue for a few days, it is believed that all the boats now on the way to tide-water, will be able to get through. Sixty boats were yesterday reported by Commissioner Sherrell as passing the sixteen locks, with twenty more to come forward before night; eighty in all.

The second day's session of the Virginia Democratic State Convention was characterized by scenes similar to those which distinguished the first. The storm was raised by the suggestion of Mr. Letcher's name as candidate for Governor. During the heat of debate on Thursday night the lie passed between two members, and it is believed they have gone to North Carolina to fight a duel.

The report of a difficulty between Lieutenant Beale's exploring party and the Indians is proved to have been false. Mr. Edwards, Lieutenant Beale's brother-in-law, arrived in Washington yesterday, having come through with the Overland California Mail. He left the party on the 16th of November, 250 miles west of Fort Smith, up to which time they had prosecuted their duties without interruption.

In the United States Circuit Court at Boston, the Jury in the case of the men on trial for burning the ship *Cortez* were unable to agree. The counsel for the men convicted of the murder of the captain of the ship *Junior* has made a motion for a new trial, and a hearing is to be had on the 1st of March next.

The trial of Thomas Allibone and Thomas A. Newhall, on a charge of conspiring to defraud the stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, is still in progress at Philadelphia.

Great excitement was occasioned among the convicts in the Auburn State Prison on Thursday, on account of one of their number having been showered to death. A general rebellion was feared during the night, but no outbreak took place.

There was a large and turbulent meeting at Hildebrand's Hall, Hester-street, last night, called to ratify the Anti-Tammany nominations for Comptroller, Governor of the Almshouse, &c., and at which Fernando Wood and Mike Walsh were to have been the prominent speakers. Dr. Chadsey was appointed Chairman, but the organization proceeded no further. A party of Purser men, under command of Pat Mathews, took possession of the platform, ejected Mr. T. W. McMahan from a table on which he endeavored to speak; sent the table after him, and Dr. Chadsey and friends after both. They then organized a meeting by appointing a Mr. Quinn Chairman, and Andy Sheehan Secretary,—pronouncing it a "Purser and Lynch meeting," and adjourned. At an early stage of the meeting, Fernando Wood made his appearance at one of the doors, but seeing how matters stood, he immediately disappeared.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Nelson appointed Erastus C. Benedict, William M. Evarts and Clarence A. Seward a Committee to revise the rules of practice of the Court, and report at the April term. The revision is needed, and also a revision of the rules of the District Court.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,000 bales at languid prices. Flour was in better demand at firmer rates. Grain was lightly dealt in. Corn advanced. Provisions, Groceries, and Linseed Oil were in good request. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkably new feature.

The Charter Election.

In spite of the apparent indifference, there is really a good deal of interest felt in the result of our City Election. A very large proportion of our citizens begin to feel the necessity of electing men of decent intelligence and of common honesty to the various offices of responsibility and trust in our City Government. It does sometimes enter the heads, even of our most respectable men, that to commit the supervision of a million of people,—the care of their lives and property,—the education of 200,000 of their children, and the disbursement of ten millions of their money to grogshop keepers, adventurous political speculators, ignorant foreigners, swindling emigrant runners, Ward bullies, and unprincipled sharpers of every class, is not quite the thing, either for their own safety or for their reputation as champions of self-government. And if the feeling which exists on this subject were properly *organized*, it would unquestionably control the election and give us a decent, honest and safe City Government for the coming term.

The danger is that *party organization* will absorb the activity of the people,—that the great mass of our citizens, instead of consulting their judgments, will vote with their parties, and that the result will be in accordance with partizan ascendancy, rather than with the sound sense and real sentiment of our people. It costs every man an effort to disregard the decrees of the political party to which he belongs. It is so much easier and safer to vote the regular ticket, than to select the best men,—that nine men out of ten are likely to do it, whatever may be their personal convictions of duty and of public policy. Almost every man, moreover, expects to be the candidate of his party for President, or Governor or Member of the Legislature at least, at some time or other: and he cannot help thinking that if he were now to vote for any but the "regular nominations," it would be thrown in his teeth when he comes before the people, and he would be cast into the outer darkness prepared for bolters and the men who are not "reliable" members of their party.

The Comptrollership is the main office to be filled at this election. It is one of the most important offices in the City, and its administration gives tone and character to the whole City Government. When it is in the hands of a weak, inefficient man,—and still more when it is administered by a corrupt, selfish adventurer,—Contractors and Jobbers have everything their own way. They combine with clerks and under officers to plunder the treasury in every conceivable manner. The disclosures of the last year,—the revelations of the Joint Committee on Frauds,—the indictments of the Grand Jury, show clearly enough how *certainly* this is the result. It is quite natural, therefore, that those who really desire an honest administration of the City Government, should look with decided interest to the Comptrollership. Some communications which we publish in another part of this morning's Times, press this point, with great and just emphasis, upon the attention of the public. Most of them have a partisan bearing,—being written in the interest of a political party,—but this fact should not detract from the weight justly due to their facts and arguments.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Democrats should have nominated such a man as Mr. Purser for this important and responsible post. He does not command—and we believe he does not deserve,—the confidence of the public. We have nothing to say against his private character,—still less have we any disposition to deal with the wretched rumors about his connection with the life of Maria Monk, set on foot to prejudice him with the Catholic portion of our population. All this has nothing to do with the office for which he is a candidate and which we believe he ought not to fill. We regard him as a professional politician,—as a man who looks upon public office as a means of growing rich—as an experienced, skillful and unscrupulous speculator with the public interests and the public funds—as a man under whose administration the Comptroller's office would become a nest of the foulest harpies and vultures who have ever preyed upon the City Treasury. The fact that he has been scheming for this office *for years*—and that he finally forced himself upon the Tammany Party as its Candidate, is conclusive against his fitness for it. He has not sought it so earnestly and perseveringly *for nothing*—and if he is elected to it, the City will very soon see, and feel, the reasons which have given it such marvelous attractions in his sight.

The chances are that he will be elected. Mr. Russell, his Democratic competitor, is an honest man and would make a good Comptroller;—but he has to carry the weight of Fernando Wood's friendship, and is nominated, with no hope of his election, but merely as the Anti-Tammany candidate. It is possible that he may draw off votes enough from Purser to give Haws the plurality, but the chances are against it. Mr. Haws, as the Republican candidate, will not receive the votes of very many persons who, upon grounds of the public interest, would gladly see him elected. He is an honest, upright, firm, clear-headed man, and would make a most excellent Comptroller. If all who at heart desire his election should vote for him, the City would have the benefit of his services. The danger is that many of them will be scared from doing so by the thought that they will be voting for a Black Republican. If they prefer that the City Treasury should be plundered under a Democrat, to having it protected from robbery by a Republican, they are probably entitled to their choice. This is a very free country in almost everything except that liberty of voting according to one's own judgment, which party discipline does *not* allow.

The President's Palaver.

The telegraph reports that the President's forthcoming Message will make *eighteen columns* of the Times! If this be true, Mr. Buchanan really abuses his privilege. Nobody quarrels with pretty women for talking nonsense; Fourth of July orators have a chartered right to make themselves ridiculous; and it would be hard indeed if the President of this vast Republican empire might not be as prolix as he pleases. Mr. Carlyle would describe him as the Chief Magistrate of "eighteen millions of bores." We will patriotically and more justly concede to him simply the first place in a nation of newspapers and stump-speakers. Everybody makes it his business to be as tedious as he dares; and everybody holds some wretched audience captive, upon whom he can safely and at his leisure vent the accumulated flood of his fatiguing fluency. This old gentleman talks his wife to death—that young lady ruins her bosom friend in postage, and her father in French note paper.

The thing is an institution; and we should not quarrel with the President for patronizing it to a reasonable extent. But in the great liberty of action which we allow to the first citizen of the Republic is implied our confidence that he will be a rule unto himself. We tie down our members of Congress to a miserable hour of palaver because we dare not loose their tongues. We leave the President to set limits to himself. Is it then, we ask, quite fair on his part to stretch his Annual Message out to a length of *eighteen solid columns* of the Times? Eighteen columns! In that space we might easily condense the history of the United States from the peace of Ghent—a sketch of the commerce of the world—or all the platforms of all the parties that have ever in right of succession saved and lost this much-enduring people! We Americans are commonly esteemed a nervous, impatient race—intolerant of the consumption of time, panting with an unappeasable Ulyssean thirst of knowledge and of novelty. The notion is gross and absurd. We are the most long-suffering people in the world. We will bear anything from anybody but our superiors;—everything from our servants and our officers. If an American owns stock in a railway, he will stand by and look on with a smile while a board of drowsy directors dribble his dollars gradually away into dimes, and his dimes into nothingness. If he gets into an omnibus he will turn himself into a cad for the benefit of the proprietors, and after he has ruined his best hat and scarified his elbows in passing up the fare of his eleven fellow-passengers, will surrender his seat to an intruding thirteenth, and take his uncomely candy-eating son upon his lap. And now, with the moral certainty before him that all that he may find in it he will infallibly find again in the reports of half a dozen secretaries and the debates of three months, every reader of every paper published in the Union will patiently undertake, on Tuesday morning next, to read through a Presidential message, eighteen columns long, from the formulary of respectful compliance with the custom of the Government at the beginning, to the pious ejaculations at the end. Truly, man is a marvellous creature, and his ways altogether past comprehension!

But if the predestined audience of the President's most venerable prolixities be admirable—more admirable still, perhaps, is the President himself who can involve them, as the German did his giraffe, "from the depths of his own consciousness." What in the world can Mr. Buchanan find to write down in these eighteen columns of sovereign sense? It may be that the President has adopted a sudden resolution to throw himself on the mercy of his countrymen, make a clean breast of it, and confess the political sins and blunders of his life. In that case we should be less astonished than alarmed at the prospect before us. Nor if, by chance, he should dilate upon the measures which he has not carried, and the policy which he has failed to found, could we fairly charge Mr. Buchanan with expanding the treatment beyond the limits of the theme. The two years of Mr. Buchanan's administration, properly appreciated by himself, might well be elaborated into a work as long, as humorous, and as instructive as that in which Cervantes recorded the adventures of Don Quixote. If we omit the romance of the character, the President's career indeed is not devoid of points of analogy with that of the Knight of the Rueful Countenance. Our champion has indeed commanded the services of more than one Sancho—and his servitors have neither been so loyal nor so lucky as the Governor of Barataria.

But all hypotheses failing, we shall probably find in this portentous cloud of words which gathers, now a mere telegraphic speck on the horizon, but will soon swell into a vast broadside of type, simply what we have found in so many other messages of Presidents gone by—"an infinite deal of nothing." The serious business of the Nation, to be attempted at any Session of Congress, might be sketched out clearly and boldly in the space of one of the many appeals which we may be sure our Chief Magistrate will make to the tenderer sentiments of our nature, and the immortal memories of the past. The Reports of the Secretaries will indeed cover, as they always do, the whole of the ground on which legislation is to proceed, and there is absolutely nothing for the President to write about unless he preaches sermons, talks politics, or utters the lyrical effusions of his own heart. We suspect Mr. Buchanan will adopt the latter course. He bears in mind the advice of Shakespeare, "Give sorrow words." He "hath had losses," sorrow of divers sorts, and from sundry quarters, and he *will* give that sorrow words, and plenty of words. Of that we may be sure.

It is perhaps too late to suggest any changes in the style of the forthcoming composition, and we would insinuate a wish that the Presidential Message might hereafter be written in verse. An enterprising dissenting minister in England has just hit upon a plan of extinguishing Spurgeon by delivering rhymed sermons. The effect of this novelty in the pulpit is not likely to be wholesome. But an Epic message in the metre of Hiawatha would produce the liveliest sensation. We have a personal interest in the idea, for it would greatly relieve the monotony of editorial duties. We should delight to exchange criticism of the Presidential politics for criticism of the Presidential trochees. Nor should we forget that heavenly power of poesy to charm rude beasts and ruder men to harmony. By the magic of his tripping stanzas Mr. Buchanan might so overcome the souls of his troublesome rivals and more troublesome followers that, like a new Arion, he should be seen riding triumphant over the now restless seas, with Senator Douglas and Colonel Jefferson Davis, Mr. Forney and Mr. Cobb sporting like gay fraternal dolphins in his wake. But thus, alas! it will not be. We leave the brilliant fulfillment of this happy vision to the elected of 1860, and for the present must bow with all the world to our destiny—print the eighteen columns that advance, like Birnam Wood, upon us—read the eighteen columns—and be bored!

Pay of the Police.

The City of New York is always in some kind of difficulty:—social, as at the garroting period,—political, as during the squabbles of various contestants for the office of Street Commissioner,—or financial, as now when there is no money with which to pay the Police. There is a certain season in every year known to farmers as the period "between hay and grass," at which time the hay of the past year having been eaten up, and the grass of the new crop not having yet been produced, fodder is exceedingly scarce. If it were not for the restraint imposed by the Comptroller, the Corporation would probably keep this city between hay and grass, in a financial point of view, eleven months out of the twelve; but, however this may be, it is certain that the funds of the Police Department are in the position of last year's hay, and that no fresh supplies in the way of new grass can be had until the Legislature, which meets next month, can take the measures necessary for the purpose.

There are times, even when the city coffers are well supplied, that the public servant or the public contractor cannot obtain the money due to him, either because the Corporation won't pass the accounts, or the Mayor won't attest, or the Comptroller won't sign, or some other process prescribed by the circumlocution office cannot be got through. But in the present instance there appears to be a *bonâ fide* reason for the stoppage in the Police Department. There may be a thousand reasons why such should not be the case; but, like the seventy-one reasons urged by a certain Corporation for neglecting to salute the king, and which were all rendered unnecessary by the seventy-second—which set forth that there was no gunpowder to be had—so, all the reasons that can be advanced to show that the police ought to be paid, are rendered superfluous by the simple fact that the Police Department is decidedly "hard up." The Police must therefore serve the City and county on trust, or they must disband.

This may possibly be a respectable and dignified occurrence for the first city in the United States, but we cannot say that it strikes us in that light. It would seem that such means might be adopted as would preclude the possibility of the city's being subjected to the mortification of running into debt to its servants on the one hand, or to the danger of being left without a constabulary force, on the other. We cannot imagine why the amount of the appropriations required from the Legislature for the police expenses might not be ascertained with sufficient accuracy to meet all probable demands, or why, the appropriations having once been made, the expenditures are not so restricted as to conform thereto. Considering that we spend annually about nine hundred thousand dollars on this one department of the municipal service, it can scarcely be said that enough is not allowed for this item, and enough is about as much as ought to be called for. There is evidently something very loose, and therefore very wrong, about this matter, and it should be closely looked into. It would be agreeable to the public to know exactly where the blame of the present stoppage lies. We scarcely think the appropriations asked for can have been too small; they were probably based on the expenditure of the Police Department for 1857, which amounted to $850,000; and besides, asking too moderately is not one of the greatest failings of our modest Corporation. The trouble probably comes from the other direction—namely, that too much money has been spent—in which case, the gentlemen whose extravagance is in fault should be called to strict account. The inability of the City to meet its obligations to the Police is very hard upon the men. They will have to remain for probably two months, at least, before the necessary authority for paying them the arrears which will then be due to them can be obtained. In the meanwhile, they must shift as they best can, and must no doubt pay pretty smart premiums for the money which they will be compelled to borrow for the support of their families.

Speculation in City Lots.

Attentive readers of our real estate reports cannot fail to have noticed a remarkable advance in prices during the last three or four months. The rise is chiefly noticeable in the vicinity of the new Central Park. But it is not confined to that vicinity. On the contrary, it is manifest everywhere, in the lower portion of the City as well as up-town, in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and in the various suburbs. This state of things is not, indeed, difficult to be accounted for. We are emerging from the panic of the past year. Money has accumulated largely, and naturally seeks investment. There is a belief in the public mind that our City is on the eve of an era of prosperity, and within reasonable limits this conviction is no doubt well founded. New-York is growing—never more rapidly than now—and extending on every side. She feels sensibly the prosperity of the whole country, and is in fact the indicator of its material progress. Consequently, as the nation expands and grows richer, this, its metropolis, exhibits the impulse which moves the remotest as well as the nearest sections of the land.

There are, also, local causes which contribute to excite, at this time, a spirit of speculation which incurs no little danger of becoming unregulated and extravagant. That magnificent Park now in process of construction, which is destined to become the paramount ornament of the City, necessarily attracts the attention of such as purchase lots, either for their own use or to sell again. Accordingly, we find property in that quarter rising with unexampled rapidity as the improvement of the public ground referred to advances.

Evidently there is hazard in this speculation. Those who buy will endeavor to sell again at an advance, of course; and the unlucky man is he in whose hands the property lodges at the moment of the inevitable crash. Each dealer will naturally strive to make his neighbor rather than himself the unfortunate individual. But while some win, others must suffer, in all cases where prices are inflated. The game now pursued in this rapid transfer of lots from hand to hand, at extravagant rates, is not unlike the play styled "Robin's Alive." In that puerile sport, some of our readers may recollect that a lighted torch was passed from one of the performers to another until it expired, when he in whose possession it then was, endured punishment, as well as the gibes of his companions. A fate at least as severe must, in the nature of the case, befall many who are now filled with the hope of large fortunes from real-estate operations. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that any voice of warning can beget moderation in minds thus excited. But we venture to utter it, nevertheless.

A Small Bunch of Boston Notions.

The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table never uttered a truer or a wittier sentence than when he said that if you took the tire of all creation for a crowbar you could not pry out of the mind of a Bostonian the belief that the State-house on Beacon Hill was the hub of the Universe. The Boston *Journal*, of Wednesday, contains a leader on the prosperous condition of the capital of New-England, in which the Autocrat's joke is most amusingly illustrated. The occasion of the *Journal's* outburst of glorification is the rise in cotton freights at New-Orleans, for nothing is needed, it appears, but "the revival of the commerce of Boston" to make "the business prospects of that city look favorable for the coming year." A "revival of commerce" would be hailed with great satisfaction in a good many places besides Boston—in New-York, for example, and Liverpool and London. But, notwithstanding the need of a revival of commerce to make Boston look prosperous, according to the boasts of the *Journal*, that thrifty city is in a most enviable condition. The *Journal* says:

"Our manufacturers are now prosperous, and are in many instances more successful than for many years. The position of Boston as a great commmercial centre was never more favorable, our facilities for the production of a successful commerce and trade were never better. Our market is constantly growing larger; our accommodations for shipping are certainly superior to those of any other Atlantic port; our stores and warehouses in the commercial quarters of the city much surpass those of the great commercial emporium, New-York; ships can be unloaded, repaired, loaded, and outfitted at less expense, and with more convenience, than elsewhere in this country.

The tonnage of Boston is increasing much faster than that of New-York. Our splendid fleet of clippers (even these dull times) is constantly receiving accessions of new ships. While not a ton of shipping is building on the East River, we are almost weekly launching a vessel. We see nothing to hinder East Boston from becoming (when ship-building revives) the greatest ship-yard on this continent."

We presume that the *Journal* is altogether candid and honest in confessing that it can see nothing to prevent East Boston from becoming the greatest ship yard on the continent. But there are several things which may hinder that consummation, notwithstanding the inability of our Boston cotemporary to see them. Without presuming to deny the superiority claimed for "our market," "our manufactures," "our stores," "our splendid fleet of clippers," and so on, we must take the liberty of expressing our astonishment on learning that

"The merchants of Boston almost entirely hold the keys of some of the most important commerce in the world, viz: India, China, Africa, Mediterranean, Russia, South America, West Indies, Chili, Peru, Sandwich Islands, and a large portion of Australia and California."

If the merchants of Boston do really hold the keys of all that valuable commerce, though we confess we never heard of the monopoly before, we should say it was about time that our Chamber of Commerce began to take some steps towards picking the locks of such a profitable monopoly. But New-York is allowed the honor of bearing the palm in respect to "foreign silks, satins, laces and liquors." The *Journal* says:

"We must also more and more make this city the great mart for the Canadas. To do this our merchants and traders must offer every inducement, and this market must be made *second* to none except for foreign silks, satins, laces and liquors, in which we must yield the palm to New-York."

The Mortara Case.

At Mozart Hall, this evening, our Jewish fellow-citizens will hold a mass meeting, to which they have invited members of all other denominations who concur with them in denouncing the abduction of Mortara's child by the Inquisition. We do not doubt that the sympathy of all other sects in our community with the Israelites, in this matter, will be amply demonstrated by the presence of Christians of every shade of religious belief at the proposed meeting. We fully concur in the propriety of a public expression of the feelings which must animate intelligent minds in respect to the outrage that has recently occurred in the Papal States. This is not a sectarian question by any means. It more nearly affects the Jews than it does any other class of religionists, because the family who are the victims of the tyranny of the Inquisition belong to that people; but the violation of one of the most sacred natural rights of man is a question for mankind, without exception of race or creed.

The facts of the Mortara case are pretty generally understood, and may be thus briefly stated: A Roman Catholic servant in a Jewish family in Bologna having, of her own will, surreptitiously sprinkled water in the face of the child intrusted to her care, repeating at the same time the ceremonial form of words enjoined by the Romish Church for baptism, revealed the fact four years afterwards. Immediately on this revelation, the Inquisition carried off the child, then six years of age, and have since, with the exception of one or two very brief intervals, prevented its parents from even seeing their son. The Pope having been appealed to by the French ambassador, his Holiness has been pleased to designate the baptism, under such circumstances, and all unsanctioned as it was by any recognized sponsorial authority, a *miracle*,—and refuses to order the restoration of the boy. On one occasion, when, through the condescension and clemency of his Holiness, this innocent child was permitted for one hour to see his parents, against whom there was no legal complaint of any kind, the boy declared that he had repulsed the attempts of the Inquisition to make him wear the Roman Catholic emblems of Christianity, and had demanded to be furnished with those of his own faith. His detention, therefore, is against his own and his parents' wish, and the case against the Inquisition is as simple as it is outrageous. It is merely incidental to the facts that they have occurred in Rome. Had they taken place in Spain, or Austria, or Turkey, and been virtually assumed and defended by the Governments of those countries, the popular indignation throughout the civilized world would have been just as great as it is now. Nay, more—had the facts been reversed—had a Roman Catholic family been similarly treated in a Jewish or a Protestant community—the voice of civilization would have been just as loud in condemnation.

Some time since, a Mr. Holden was found, nearly dead, in a morass, near his residence, at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was a man in moderate circumstances, and procured an insurance of $20,000 on his life. Before he died he said he was waylaid and shot, but his account of the affair led to the suspicion that he had killed himself for the benefit of his family, and the insurance company refused to pay the policy. Last week, however, the matter was compromised by paying the widow two-thirds of the insurance.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Dr. Hall's Lecture at the Bleecker's Institute.—On Wednesday evening the Rev. Dr. Bayard R. Hall, of Brooklyn, delivered a lecture at the Chapel of the Rutgers' Female Institute, on the theme, "Words are Things." This theme was philosophically discussed, with just discrimination and great beauty of thought and expression. As a profound argument, illustrated with perfect clearness, it was a discourse eminently instructive and suggestive, fresh and deeply interesting—and not the less so on account of a certain quiet and delicate humor pervading the whole, while portions of the lecture, conveying a scathing rebuke of *glossing words to cover sin*, were, without a particle of buffoonery, so wittily illustrated, that we saw more than one "grave and reverend seignora" unable to suppress his hearty cachinnation. Dr. Hall showed the *reality* that is in words, and handled well the shallow affectation which seeks to confine our noble English tongue to mere Saxonisms. With some knowledge of the quality of our prominent itinerant lecturers, we are quite sure that many a crowd has been gathered by a great name where, in comparison with this discourse, "words" were *not* "things." Dr. Hall is known as the author of several interesting works: *The New Purchase*, *Something for Everybody*, &c., &c., published by the Appletons, which, if *duly puffed*, might take their place ahead of—some others more pretentious. The lecture above noticed—another on the "Philosophy of Humbug," and others, constituting a copious *repertoire*, evincing fine scholarship, judgment and genuine wit—ought to be introduced to some of our large audiences during the lecture season. We understand that it is in contemplation to inaugurate within a week or two, under the auspices of the Rutgers' Institute, a course of popular lectures by distinguished gentlemen. The arrangements are completed, and will be soon announced.

The Bible in the Schools.—A meeting was held in the Bleecker Buildings, last evening, to ratify the American nominations for School officers in the Ninth Ward, and to give expression to the feelings of the people on the Bible Question. One peculiarity of the occasion was the presence of a dozen or twenty ladies, enticed doubtless by the special announcement that there would be seats reserved for their accommodation. Mr. C. J. Holden called the meeting to order, and nominated as Chairman A. M. Bumstead, Esq., who announced himself as a warm supporter of the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools. Mr. John Kennard was then appointed Secretary. Mr. Jeremiah Brooks, Sergeant of the Tenth Ward Police, was introduced, and said that he had come in the capacity of a prophet, as his name was Jeremiah,—to speak not only of the past and present, but to predict what might be in the future. Though there are many in the community who say we have nothing to fear, yet we see already that the Book we believe to be the foundation of our Constitution and liberties, has been ejected from thirteen of our schools. To illustrate the danger to be apprehended, he read an extract from the visitors' book of one of the Tenth Ward Schools which Dr. McGowan, one of the trustees, had entered. The extract, which had reference to a passage in one of the reading books, and the remarks made by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, a Philadelphia clergyman, when visiting the school in question, was as follows: "It is to be hoped that on future occasions of the kind the Principal will omit from the programme anything calculated to wound or assail the religious opinions of any one whatever. It is also desirable that clerical demagogues and loud-mouthed brawlers, who drag religion from its sacred temples, and wallow with it in the mire of politics, should absent themselves and seek some more congenial spot to give vent to their bigotry." Mr. Brooks then exhibited school-books which had been mutilated, certain sentences being erased on account of allusion to religious matters, and closed with eulogizing the different candidates for school offices. Mr. Brooks was followed by the Hon. Charles T. Mills, the Rev. J. B. Wakeley and J. F. Newman and Mr. Covill of Detroit, all of whom eulogized the Bible, and insisted on the necessity of its being kept in the schools. A series of resolutions, expressing sentiments in accordance with those expressed by the different speakers were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Lecture on Egypt and the East.—A most interesting lecture was delivered on Thursday evening before the Mercantile Library Association by the Hon. Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale. The lecturer's subject, with which he is so thoroughly conversant, was aptly illustrated by specimens from Abbott's Egyptian collection. At the close of the lecture a general desire was manifested by the audience that Mr. Lyon should give another lecture and include therein an account of his travels in Palestine. We believe that Mr. Lyon will be induced to comply with this request, which the Board of Managers are in favor of making.

Board of Supervisors.—The Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, President Purdy in the Chair. Resolutions in favor of referring it to the Committee on County Offices to inquire into the condition and safety of the County Jail, and report what repairs, if any, are needed, and in favor of appropriating $250 for stoves in the Register's Office, was adopted. Considerable further routine business was transacted, but none of importance. The Board adjourned to Friday next, 3 P. M.

New-York University.—The Council of the University of the City of New-York has unanimously appointed Dr. John C. Draper to the Professorship of Analytical and Practical Chemistry in the University—his father, Prof. J. W. Draper, retaining the Chair of General Chemistry as heretofore. The school of Practical Chemistry has commenced its present session with a large class, and with every expectation of increased usefulness and prosperity under the new arrangement.

It should have been stated in the report of the proceedings at the Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening last, that a gold medal, valued at $30, was awarded by the Committee to Wm. Grieves, a pupil of Grammar School No. 24, for the best specimen of mercantile penmanship.

The mechanical classes of the General Society of mechanics and tradesmen are organizing at its rooms on Broadway. The lectures of the Society, we are requested to state, are given at the Cooper Institute.

Police Reports.

Opening Letters and Stealing Money from Them.—A man who has passed under the name of Charles S. Warwick, the proprietor of Warwick's City Dispatch Post, was arrested yesterday, charged with opening letters deposited in his boxes and appropriating money inclosed in them. A German made a complaint against him at the Mayor's Office on Tuesday, and Sergeant Birney, of the Mayor's squad, took the matter in charge. The officer deposited two decoy letters containing bills marked with the initials of Capt. Walling in one of Warwick's boxes, and yesterday Officer Armstrong arrested Warwick, who said his name was Hull, in Pearl-street, trying to pass one of the marked bills. He was searched, and the letters deposited by Sergeant Birney and about thirty others were found on his person opened. He said he had received these letters from North Carolina. He resided at the Central House, New-Bowery, and employed a boy to get the letters from some 200 boxes which he had posted in various parts of the City. He was taken before the Recorder and committed to answer. The following is the circular of this concern, by which, doubtless, many people have lost money without knowing it:

WARWICK'S CITY DISPATCH POST.

Postage two cents, in all parts of City south of Fifty-fourth-street. Letters for the United States Mails must be prepaid, (according to act of Congress passed March 3, 1855,) or they will not be forwarded from the General Post-Office. No moneyed or valuable letters will be accounted for in any case, unless when given personally to the carrier, who will give a receipt for the same. N. B.—Society notices delivered at reduced rates. Stamps for sale by the carriers.

CHARLES S. WARWICK, Proprietor.

Alleged Ticket Swindling.—Robert Smellie, of No. 29 Centre-street, made a complaint at the Mayor's Office yesterday, charging that one Adam Ritchie had, by fraudulent representations, induced him to purchase a bogus ticket for Chicago, at No. 141 Liberty-street, at a cost of $16, and to go to Chicago in the expectation of obtaining an eligible situation there. The trip to Chicago and back had cost him $50, and he had gained nothing by it. The case is in the hands of one of the officers of the Mayor's squad.

A Jersey Poultry-Dealer in New-York.—Peter Pilger is a native of New-Jersey, and has always lived in that State. He owns a few acres of land, and, according to his own story, has raised a good many children and chickens. He left the children at home to be looked after by their maternal guardian, while he brought the chickens to New-York to look after purchasers. He arrived in town on Thursday afternoon, sold his chickens, pocketed the produce of the sales—$73 was stowed away in an inside vest pocket, and with a few shillings loose change in his pockets, started on a nocturnal jaunt. Pilger protracted his travels till a late hour. He saw

ortical of his operations was unknown, but Messrs. Riggins & Kellogg deemed that such enterprising ability, as that displayed by young Crosby, could be exercised more advantageously to themselves elsewhere. Crosby still retained in his possession the written order of the firm used in obtaining letters from the Post Office. His primary operation was to secrete himself in the store, and after the place had been closed, to take an inventory of the contents of the safe. He abstracted $10 and left. On Monday morning he obtained letters of the firm from the Post-Office. It was soon ascertained that the letters were delivered to Crosby, and a search was made for the peculating youth, but without success. Yesterday a boy called into the store of Messrs. Kiggins & Kellogg, and ingenuously asked them if certain drafts—five drafts for $189 each—bearing their own signatures, were good. The drafts certainly were good. The boy was questioned as to how they came into his possession. He said a youth gave them to him at the Girard House, and that he had been endeavoring to get the money upon them from various brokers. Upon visiting the Girard House, sure enough young Crosby was seated there, large as life, enjoying a cigar with great gusto. The fast errand boy was at once arrested, and then he made a clean breast of his operations. He had obtained $250 worth of books and stationery upon his forged orders, and had sold the same for trifling sums to Peter Donnelly, of Division-street. He showed where Donnelly could be found, and the latter was at once taken into custody. Donnelly did not make a clean breast of it, but charged Crosby with falsifying. The story of Donnelly was not credited by Justice Welsh, before whom he was taken, and he and Crosly were both committed for examination.

A Corner Groceryman in Trouble.—Henry Beckmeyer keeps a corner grocery-store in Greenwich-street. He does not converse in the English language. He is believed to be thoroughly conversant with American bank issues. Ellen Gifford complained, yesterday, of having received at his place a worthless $1 bill on the Naumkeag Bank, of Salem, Mass., and some butter next to worthless, for a good $2 bill. She remonstrated with Beckmeyer, but he would not be importuned to take the poor bill back and give her reliable currency. Mrs. Gifford became highly indignant, and had Beckmeyer arrested. Beckmeyer talked very smoothly to the magistrate, but the latter gave him to understand that he considered him rather rough and unreliable, and committed him to answer.

Nipped in the Bud.—No. 98 Vesey-street is a lodging-house. On Thursday night a young man applied there for lodging, paid the stipulated price, entered the name George Fry, and was shown to his chamber. About 2 o'clock in the morning, the occupant of the adjoining apartment heard some one gently fumbling at his chamber door. He suddenly opened the door and nabbed the youthful Fry by the coat collar—the gentle rumbling having been caused by a pair of nippers. Fry was taken yesterday before a Police Magistrate, and was consigned to a cell in the Tombs.

Coroners' Inquests.

Suicide of a Poughkeepsie Drover.—Palmer Tibe, a German drover from Poughkeepsie, was, yesterday morning, found dead at the boarding-house, No. 185 West-street, where he has been in the habit of staying while in the City. A vial, partly filled with laudanum, was found at the head of his bed, and a *post-mortem* examination developed the fact that death was caused by laudanum. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict given in accordance with the facts stated. The deceased was a middle-aged man, and leaves a family residing in Poughkeepsie. It is not known what induced the suicide.

Child Fatally Burned.—A little girl, four years old, named Elizabeth Burke, was fatally burned yesterday afternoon. Her clothes took fire from a stove at her parents' residence, No. 220 East Seventeenth-street. The child's mother left the deceased, who is her eldest child, in a room with two younger sisters while she went to a grocery store. On her return she found Elizabeth enveloped in flames. The unfortunate child was so badly burned that she lived but two hours. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Death from burns accidentally received," was rendered.

Fires.

Two Children Nearly Burned to Death in Second-avenue.—Two infant children of Mr. Wm. Housshild, living at No. 9 Second-avenue, narrowly escaped being burned to death yesterday morning. Mr. Housechild, who is a mechanic, was at his work, and his wife having occasion to go away, locked the door and left the children alone in the house. Officer Adamson, of the Seventeenth Ward, heard the screaming of the children, and seeing that there was a fire in the room burst open the door. Both of the children were severely burned. The fire was soon extinguished. The children got hold of a paper of matches, and their ignition caused the fire.

Fire from a Lighted Cigar.—A fire occurred at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in Union Hall, a drinking and billiard saloon, kept by Mr. Jacob Smith in Avenue C, corner of Fourth-street. A policeman of the Eleventh Ward saw the blaze inside—the place was locked up—gave an alarm and the fire was speedily extinguished. The fire was caused by a lighted cigar falling into a hole in the floor and setting fire to some saw-dust.

In Sixth-avenue.—From some unknown cause a fire broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the grocery store of Charles Jacobs, No. 615 Sixth-avenue. The damage did not exceed $50, and is covered by insurance.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The State Arsenal and the City Armory.—In the year 1854 Mr. Samuel Graham, Colonel of the Seventieth Regiment, New-York State Militia, then an Alderman representing a part of the Seventh Ward, urged upon the attention of the city authorities the necessity of building a suitable place for keeping the State arms, for which they are responsible. An appropriation of $50,000 was asked for, and ground for a site, located on Ryerson-street, near Myrtle-avenue, was bargained for; but before the final papers were signed making the transfer, a Mr. Lawrence procured an injunction, and there the matter rested. The injunction has never been argued or decided, or in any way acted upon. In 1855 an act passed the Legislature authorizing the sale of the State Arsenal in New-York City, and with the proceeds to erect Arsenals in different parts of the State where most needed. Col. Graham did not fail to improve this opportunity to carry out his favorite idea. He proceeded to Albany, and with General H. B. Durham, then, as now, a member of the Legislature, laid the claims of King's County, before the Committee having the fund in charge, to an arsenal located in Brooklyn. They were successful in their application, and the amount asked for—$4,000—was appropriated to that purpose upon the sale of the State Arsenal to New-York City, which took place in 1856. The Brooklyn Common Council appropriated $12,000, in addition, to build a City Armory on the site of the old Armory, at the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets. As the fund could not be united, it became necessary to put up two buildings, both of which have been erected and are about ready to be surrendered by the builders to the proper authorities. The State Arsenal is located on a portion of what was for many years the old Wallabout burying ground, and the building is on the very spot where stood Fort Putnam during the Revolutionary War. Fourteen city lots were purchased here for $12,000. The plot is 175 feet on Portland-avenue, extending through 200 feet to Hampden-street. The building is 178 by 65 feet, two stories high. Two towers are erected at diagonal corners. The first or ground floor is to be used for the storage of heavy ordinance. The City Armory is located at the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, and will be ready for use on the first day of January next. This is on the site of the old Apprentices Library buildings, the corner-stone of which was laid by General Lafayette in 1825. It is built of brick in the Romanesque style, four stories high, brown-stone quoins at the angles. The building is one hundred feet 8 inches on Henry and 48 feet 2 inches on Cranberry-street. It is built in the most substantial manner, the walls being 20 inches thick, the timbers white-pine and the flooring Georgia pine. From the main entrance, which is on Cranberry-street, a stairway five feet wide leads to the upper story. In the wall at the second landing is placed the corner-stone of the Library building, laid by General Lafayette, together with the contents placed in it when laid in 1825. The cost of the building in its present condition, exclusive of the land, is about $15,000.

The Water Works—An Injunction.—The Donkey Engine is still at work pumping water into the Reservoir at Ridgewood, and thus far everything has progressed to the satisfaction of the contractors There is now in the Reservoir about 4,500,000 gallons of water—a quantity sufficient to fill all the pipes laid. Water will be let into the pipes sometime next week. They will be filled by sections, as it would be a dangerous experiment to fill all at once. Each section will be tested and carefully examined before another is filled. The mains on De Kalb and Fulton avenues, nearest the reservoir, will be tested first. Plumbers are engaged in every part of the city tapping the mains to supply private and public buildings. There was quite an excitement on Atlantic-street yesterday. A quantity of waste water, it appears, had settled in the main on this street, and a plumber engaged in tapping was suddenly drenched with it, which he then supposed came direct from Baisley's Pond. The squirting of the water brought a crowd of people together, who welcomed the first appearance of water with hearty cheers. They were a little chagrined when they discovered that their rejoicing was premature. Several heavy tax-payers threatened to apply for an injunction, if necessary, to prevent the Common Council authorizing the Commissioners to spend $20,000, or any similar sum, to celebrate the introduction of water.

In the case of *John H. Baker and Samuel Clover* vs. *The Nassau Water Company et al.*—On motion to restrain defendants from diverting the water of Baisley's Pond from its natural course, Judge Lott gave the following decision yesterday: "Injunction granted according to prayer of complainant until the further order of the Court, upon the plaintiffs executing an undertaking in conformity to section 222 of the Code, to be approved of as to its form and sufficiency by one of the Justices of this District or by the County Judge of Queens County, and to be filed with the Clerk of Queens County. Order to be entered in Queens County. The defendants have no right to divert the water from plaintiffs' mill until compensation is made in the manner provided for by the act incorporating the Nassau Water Company. The natural stream from Baisley's Pond empties itself into Jamaica Bay. About one mile from the pond is a mill owned by defendants, who have for many years obtained their power from this stream. By diverting the water from its natural course into the conduit to supply Brooklyn with water, they claim deprives them of their power, and therefore is a great damage to them. This has been done already, as the defendants allege, without conforming to the act by which they should be governed. The injunction will not probably delay the introduction of water, as Commissioners were appointed some weeks ago, who have full power under the Nassau Water Act to remove all obstacles in a way which should satisfy all parties.

Jurisdiction of the City Court.—*The Cemetery of the Evergreens* vs. *James Myers and others.*—Judge Lott, of the Supreme Court, in this case, yesterday made the following order:

"Attachment against the defendants for a violation of the injunction order made in this action granted, to be made returnable on the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Special Term, to be held at the City Hall. The penalty, in which the defendants respectively shall give a bond for their appearance to answer, is directed and fixed at $1,000—$10 costs allowed to the plaintiffs on this motion to be paid by defendants.

The order made by the City Judge on the 27th day of August, 1858, was void for want of jurisdiction. The injunction, therefore, still remains in full force, and the defendants, by the acts complained of, have been guilty of a violation thereof."

A new question, never before raised in this district, is decided here. It is, the City Court Judge has no power to dismiss an injunction granted by a Supreme Court Commissioner. The circumstances of the difficulty between the officers of the Cemetery of the Evergreens and the lot-holders, last Summer, must be familiar to all. The defendants (lot-holders) were enjoined from entering the grounds. The injunction was dissolved by the City Court Judge, and the defendants proceeded as if no injunction had been granted. This decision is that the City Court Judge had no jurisdiction, and the defendants are liable for violating the injunction.

The Will of the late Alvah Hunt.—The will of Mr. Hunt, formerly State Treasurer, was proved before the Surrogate of Kings County, Wednesday. The property disposed of is mostly in Stocks and Railroad Bonds. The deceased moved into Brooklyn about two weeks before his death.

The Christian Union.—This Society, which was organized only a few weeks ago, is rapidly increasing in numbers. At the last meeting, there was a very large attendance, and an Essay was read by Mr. Alfred Wickes. Subject, "Moral Courage."

Temperance.—The new movements of the liquor-dealers have caused a corresponding increase in the exertions of the friends of temperance. Quite a number of societies, whose members have been in a Rip Van Winkle sleep for the past year, have waked up, and are preparing to renew the contest.

County Court.—During the year 1859 the sessions of the Court will be held as follows: For the trial of issues at law, and for hearing of decisions, motions and other proceedings, without jury, on the first Monday of each month, August excepted. A Special Term will be held every Monday at 10 o'clock, August excepted. The Court of Sessions for the trial of criminal cases will be commenced on the first Tuesday respectively of January, April and June, and second Tuesday of September. A Grand and Petit Jury will be summoned for each of these terms of the Sessions.

Accident.—On Thursday night last, Mr. S. Reilly, contractor, accidentally fell into the water at Peck-slip Ferry, but was fortunately seized by Mr. Wm. Coffee, Ferry Master, as he was sinking the third time.

Robberies.—Doherty & Ingersoll's factory, at the foot of Quay-street, E. D., was entered by thieves on Thursday night last. They carried the safe into a blacksmith shop on the premises and blew it open with gunpowder, but there was no money in it. On the same night the house of Mrs. Haller, No. 209 South Fourth street, was robbed of property valued at $50.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The "Traviata" was performed here last night to a full house. It was a fine performance, and elicited much applause.

To-night Mlle. Poinsot, a distinguished European *artiste* who has won not only the approbation of a variety of publics, but of Meyerbeer, an exigeant composer, makes her *début* in the "Huguenots." We all remember the sensation this opera created last season, when it was produced. Notwithstanding the panic, it carried the manager through the season triumphantly. To-night it will be given with a much finer cast, and with all the accessories that made the representation complete last season.

Burton's Theatre.—Miss Richings took her first benefit at this house last night, appearing as *Marie* in a musico-dramatic version of the "Daughter of the Regiment." Miss Richings is a very sprighlty actress, and a singer whose voice and acquirements carry her far beyond the limits of ordinary stage vocalism. In two or three of her efforts last night she fairly electrified her audience. An artist so versatile and accomplished merits the kindly patronage of the public.

Dodworth's Saloon.—Mr. Robert Goldbeck gave an excellent Concert at this establishment on Thursday evening. The programme contained ten items, three of which were the compositions of Mr. Goldbeck, viz: A fantasia on themes from the "Prophet;" a trio for piano, violin and violincello, and a series of three romantic souvenirs. The first of these is an ordinary bravura rendering of the hackneyed Coronation March; the second an effective composition for three instruments, but owing to the overlaying of the piano part not particularly clear; the third a delightful collection of pleasant musings. Mr. Goldbeck's talent is for the exquisite. He is never so good as when he surrenders himself to his own fancy, which is impressionable in the most sensitive degree. A series of Aquarelles, published by him a year or two ago, notably indicated this fact, and these souvenirs are worthy successors to this pleasing collection. In violent show pieces, requiring muscle more than mind, he is not so good. Still in all creative respects he is one of the best writers for and players on the piano in America.

Mr. Goldbeck was supported ably by Mr. Perring, Miss Andem, Messrs. Mollenhauer and Bergner. Mr. Wm. Mason also assisted.

Acknowledgements of Aid.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to return to you and others the sincere and hearty thanks of the poor family for whom the "Appeal to the Benevolent for Aid" was made in your paper of yesterday. Several kind-hearted gentlemen and ladies came foward promptly to their relief. The heart of the father, mother and four little children were made glad by the provision so soon and cheerfully made for them.

Yours truly, W. S. HALL,
Pastor of the Laight-street Baptist Church,
Dec. 2, 1858. No. 187 Hudson-street, New-York.

We received, and have handed to Mr. Hall, for the relief of the family referred to, the following sums:

From E. W.	$2
Anonymous	3
Total	$5

We have also received, in addtiom to the sums previously acknowledged for the relief of the "Poor Book-keeper," whose case was stated in the Times, the following sums:

From E. L. & Co..	$2 00	B.	$ 25
J. W.	25	Boston	5 00
C. H. L.	25	Anonymous	2 00
J. L. H.	25	J. B. M.	10 00
W. R. J.	25	Anonymous	3 00
Total			$23 25

The Fillibusters—Judge Campbell's Charge to the Grand Jury of Mobile.

At Mobile, Nov. 26, Judge Campbell delivered his charge to the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court of the Mobile Judicial Circuit, in relation to the fillibustering movements.

After stating at some length the jurisdiction of the Federal Government in foreign relations, and quoting the President's proclamation against the Nicaragua filibusters, he proceeds to a full exposition of the motives which led to the enactment of the neutrality act of 1818, the claims that the act has upon the loyalty of the citizens of the Union for obedience, the extent and operation of the act, how its violation may be detected by the inquisition of a grand jury or an examining magistrate. After reviewing the various filibustering schemes in the history of the country, he says:

The enterprise against Sonora, and two expeditions against Nicaragua, are the last that I shall bring to your notice; and I shall simply notice them to close the list. Their lamentable history is well known to you. You will see that on the subject of these laws the course of the Executive Department has been uniform. No President has ever forgotten that solemn injunction of the Constitution: "Take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The Judicial Department of the Government has never swerved from the doctrine it has inculcated, nor shrunk from the responsibilities of their high office. Through the long series enumerated, what good can be found, as derived either to the persons enlisted in the expeditions, or to those who have directed and controlled them? What a frightful waste of life, reputation and treasure has there not been! In how many instances have they not disturbed the foreign relations of this country and embarrassed the operations of our Government? What an amount of lawlessness, social disorganization and crime have they not originated!

It does seem to me that it is the solemn and sacred duty of the people of this country to frown indignantly upon any attempt that may be made to violate these laws either in letter or in spirit. The observations I have made in respect to the 6th section of the act of 1818, will apply as well to the expedition that went from this port in 1857, as that to which the President's proclamation relates. The criminal laws of the United States also extend to the protection of property in American vessels on the high seas, and to property in the mail of the United States. There are cases in the court arising under the laws of Congress upon these titles that [illegible] your attention. The District-Attorney will advise with you upon that subject.

I now close what I have to say upon the criminal laws of the United States. When I convened the special session of this court my purpose was simply to dispose of such business as might be ready for trial and which I could properly dispatch under the act of Congress allowing the court. The recent pestilence, I know, must have deranged the regular order of business in this city, and I did not wish to subject any party to surprise or inconvenience. The time for the regular session of the court was nigh, and there was no reason, should public business arise, why I should not return and employ the whole Winter in this court. If I find that to be my duty, that course will certainly be adopted.

The mandate in the Constitution to the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, does not create a wall of separation between him and other officers and citizens. Every one of us who participates in the protection and blessing of the Constitution, is under the highest obligation in his sphere of duty to take care to observe faithfully the laws made according to that Constitution. And when the President appeals to me or to you to give him our hearty coöperation in the performance of the duties of his high office, we cannot, without forfeiting our claims to the respect and estimation that belong to a good citizen, refuse his appeal.

The Mortara Case in Charleston—A meeting of the Israelites of Charleston, S. C., convened at the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, in pursuance of a call through the public papers. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Samuel Hart, Sr., Esq., President; Joshua Lazarus and Isaac S. Cohen, Esq., Vice-Presidents; and Nathaniel Levin, Esq., Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the object for which the meeting had been called together, and informed those assembled that, having received certain documents from Sir Moses Montefiore in relation to the abduction of the child Mortara, he had submitted the same to a preliminary conference of Israelites, at which a Committee, consisting of J. N. Cardozo, Esq., the Rev. Dr. M. Mayer, and the Rev. H. S. Jacobs, were appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the public meeting.

A letter from Sir Moses Montefiore was then read, with an appended statement of the circumstances of the abduction; after which, a series of condemnatory resolutions were adopted, expressive of the determination of the members of the meeting to do all in their power to resist such wrong.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES ....Dec. 4

Among the contents of The Weekly Times for the current week are the following:

LITERARY.—A Paradoxical Experiment—A Story of the London Market—Miscellaneous Extracts—Literary Reviews, &c.

EDITORIALS.—Drift of the Political Current. The French in Cochin-China. Injured Innocence. The Treaties with Japan. The Papal Abduction. The President and Mexico.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.—Dr. Rae on Arctic Explorations.

CHESS.—The Championship of Chess. Mr. Morphy in Paris. The New-York and Philadelphia Game decided.

RECORD OF THE WEEK.—Foreign News—Domestic Intelligence—City News—Celebration of Evacuation Day, &c.

PERSONAL.—Gossip about Distinguished Persons.

OBITUARY.—Death of Noted Individuals.

AGRICULTURAL.—The New-York Live-Stock Market, prepared expressly for this paper. Movements of Produce in the New-York Market during the week. Breadstuffs. Provisions. General Agricultural Intelligence. Latest Market Reports by Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL.—Money Affairs. Sales at the Stock Exchange. General Remarks.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The Weekly Times is sent to subscribers, by Mail or Express, at the following rates *per annum:*

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Twenty Copies, to one address, for	$20 00

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Any person who may send us a Club Subscription of Twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy, *free.*

Additions may be made to the number of a Club, at any time, by the subscriber in whose name the Club stands, on the terms of the first remittance.

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Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. Bills of all Specie-Paying Banks Received at Par.

All orders must be addressed to the
PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES,
Corner Spruce and Nassau sts.

Grover & Baker's
NEW
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
PRICE, $50.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.

This Machine sews from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; it Hems, Fells, Gathers, and Stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour.* Send for a Circular.

Catarrh!

We disclaim any intention of invidious distinction in saying that, from the knowledge we possess, the claim of Dr. R. Goodale to priority in giving the only true and rational pathology of Catarrh, is amply vindicated by results of his practice. If his theory of the disease were fallacious or deceptive, his treatment, like all preceding ones, must fail to cure. But, fortunately for the victims of this malady, his remedies are positive as an effective, radical cure. The suffering may do well to heed these remarks.

Office, No. 3 Bond-st., New-York.

$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Anniversary Dinner of the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New-York will take place, at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 o'clock.

Members are respectfully requested to make early application for their tickets to either of the undersigned:

JOHN VAN BUREN, No. 9 Nassau-st.,
JAMES H. PINCKNEY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
AARON B. HAYS, North River Bank,
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, No. 245 Water-st.,
CHARLES ROOME, No. 4 Irving-place.
WM. H. JOHNSON, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
JOHN GROSHON, No. 73 6th-av., Stewards.

The Society will meet for the transaction of business at 5 o'clock P. M.

Dress and Promenade Boots for Gentlemen.—CANTRELL manufactures elegant, durable and exceedingly comfortable Boots, for which his charges are moderate.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.—Buy your children's Shoes at CANTRELL'S. His assortment cannot be excelled. CANTRELL'S No. is 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

OVERSHOES FOR THE LADIES.—CANTRELL has a large stock of Overshoes, and is selling them at a low figure, between 11th and 12th sts.

Six Hundred Dozen
SCOTCH WOOL SCARFS,
NEW STYLES,
AT SIXTY CENTS EACH.
ENGLISH SILK SCARFS,
NECK TIES, STOCKS AND
GOLD SCARF PINS,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
WHOLESALE BUYERS SUPPLIED ON EASY TERMS.
WARD, NO. 333 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.

Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

The Best and Cheapest article for the Hair.
COCOINE.

Prepared from.....Cocoa-Nut Oil.

The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles, 50 cents; half pint, 30 cents.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

$50 Reward.—Stolen from our door, on Wednesday evening, between 5½ and 6 o'clock, a case of black Cassimere and Otter HATS, marked "A. L." in a diamond. The hats were printed inside, "Congress Hat." The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods and conviction of the thief.

ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Soft, Glossy, Luxuriant Hair!—Our fair readers who covet a beautiful head of waving ringlets, should try JULES HAUEL'S Eau Lustrale Hair Restorer; its use cleanses the hair, imparts to it a delicate softness and brilliancy, inclines it to curl, and yields to it a delicious fragrance of flowers. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & Co., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Boys' and Youths' Overcoats.
A large Assortment
of Desirable Styles at Moderate Prices.
Also, a large assortment of
GENTS' ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
suitable for
Holiday Presents.
ALVERD MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

Music Boxes.—Just received from Geneva, a large assortment of music boxes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 airs, with all the latest improvements, at
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

W. H. Bannister, Principal of Fort Plain Seminary, can be seen each morning, till 11 o'clock, at No. 52 Dey-st., where he would be pleased to give information in reference to the School. Winter Term opens Dec. 14.

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture for recent Coughs and Colds. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Don't be without it.

A Rare Display of Sables,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY,
NEW STYLES,
and
TEMPTINGLY CHEAP,
at
GENIN'S NEW FUR STORE,
No. 507 Broadway.

Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Ladd, Webster & Co.,
TIGHT-STICH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
are just publishing a new series of American and foreign views on glass and paper.

Gentlemen's Dressing Robes from $4 to $10. English scarfs, $1; Scotch wool scarfs, 75 cents—at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Kellogg's Holiday Dress Hats—Elegant and desirable. A large assortment for Misses and children. Beautifully trimmed Furs in their variety. 381 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

Ingraham—Chambers.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 3, at the parsonage of the Green-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Dr. Duncan Ingraham, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss Eliza Chambers, of Cornwell, Eng.

Thomson—Rogers.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the Presbyterian Church, Lennox-place, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Charles Thomson to Josephine, daughter of James E. Rogers, all of this City.

Ingersoll—Weekes.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the Summerfield M. E Church, by the Rev. Wm. S. Studley, Oliver R. Ingersoll to Addis M. Weekes, daughter of Jotham Weekes, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Ewing—Gibson.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Chas. Hoover, Mr. Charles G. Ewing, of Philadelphia, to Miss Ellen E. Gibson, of Jersey City.

☞ Philadelphia and Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

Williams—McNulty.—At Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, in Christ Church, by the Rev. Robert S. Howland, of New-York, E. Winslow Williams to Lydia M. McNulty, both of Norwich.

Smith—Banks.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 2, in Christ Church, by the Rev. B. M. Yarrington, the Rector, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, the Rev. Elvin K. Smith, of Burlington, N. J., to Estelle, daughter of Mark Banks, of the former place.

Davison—Jones.—In Baltimore, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, by the Rev. Cyrus Dickson, Henry J. Davison, of New-York, to Helen M. Jones, of the former place

DIED

Manson.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 3, Rachel Gray, youngest child of William and Rachel Manson, aged 10 months and 28 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, corner of Spring and Varick sts., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Lincoln.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 2, Henry S. Lincoln, Esq., Counselor-at-law.

His friends, the members of the Bar, and the members of Lebanon Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 71 West 47th st., on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Suthpen.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 3, of consumption, in the 33d year of his age, William S., youngest and only surviving son of the late John Suthpen.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of George Mitchell, No. 246 West 19th st., without further invitation.

McGrath.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 3, Anna M., wife of F. H. McGrath, eldest daughter of Joel Reeves, Esq., of Philadelphia, aged 27 years.

Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Lewis.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 1, after a lingering illness, Margaret, wife of Evan Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 78 Charlton-st., without further invitation.

Heydecker.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 3, Joachim Heydecker, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the M. E. Church, corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., on Sunday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Bassford.—At Fordham, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, at her residence, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mrs. Rebecca Bassford, widow of the late Thomas Bassford, in the 63d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place from the residence of B. W. Bassford, No. 72 Franklin-st., New-York, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., instead of Monday, as previously announced. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

Bailey.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday evening, Dec. 2, John F. Bailey, son of James A. and P. R. Bailey, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Jay.—At Rye, Westchester Co., on Friday morning, Dec. 3, in the 16th year of her age, Ann Maria, daughter of John C. Jay.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, at Rye, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Loines.—In Davenport, Iowa, on Thursday, Nov. 18, Robert L. Loines, formerly of this City.

The funeral will take place from Friends' meeting-house, in Brooklyn, Schermerhorn, near Smith-st., on first day, the 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Clark.—In Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, after a short and severe illness, Daniel Seeley Clark, son of Levi Clark, Esq., of Newark, N. J., formerly of New Providence, N. J., aged 24 years.

"The King of Terrors loves a shining mark."

☞ Newark papers please copy.

Sergeant.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, Mrs. Elizabeth Sergeant, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Saturday,) from her son's residence, Wm. Sergeant, Spuyten Duyvil. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 11:40 A. M.

Schuerman.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 30, David Schuerman, aged 73 years and 8 months.

☞ New-Brunswick and Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

Riddle.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Dec. 3, Elizabeth B., wife of the Rev. D. H. Riddle, D. D., aged 52 years.

Falconer.—At New-Orleans, on Sunday, Nov. 7, Joseph S. Falconer, formerly of this City, aged 59 years.

At a meeting of the Fire Department Ball Committee, held Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, 1858, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, It is with profound regret that the Fireman's Ball Committee of the City of New-York, record the death of their esteemed associate, Cornelius V. Anderson, whom it has pleased the Supreme Being to call from our midst. And,

Whereas, The long and valued services, rendered by him as our Chairman, will ever be remembered with grateful emotion, and his mild, but firm, determination to sustain its character, and his final accomplishment, of producing by its results, the utmost amount of benevolence within its scope, commanded, while living, our admiration and respect, and in death, has imparted such feelings as are shared only by the sacred ties of brotherhood. Therefore be it

Resolved, By the death of Cornelius V. Anderson, this Committee has lost a valued member and the community an estimable and benevolent citizen, one who was never known to turn a deaf ear to the voice of the distressed, but in the natural kindness of his heart, and energy of his character, provided such means as would alleviate their sufferings.

Resolved, We will ever treasure his example as an inheritance, and place it, as a bright and shining light, before those who may succeed us, that, by the practice of those unalloyed principles of charity, they may receive, as we believe he will, all the sacred blessings that attend them, as it blesses not only those who receive, but also give.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be entered in full on the minutes, and a copy fully authenticated forwarded to the relatives of the deceased.

HENRY A. BURR, President.
James F. Wenman, Secretary.

At a special meeting of Pacific Engine Company No. 14, held on Friday evening, Dec. 3, 1858, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Company have heard with deep sorrow that, in the infinite wisdom of Divine Providence, He has been pleased to remove from among us our friend and fellow-member, Thomas Lynch; and that, as a tribute of respect for our deceased comrade, we should express the deep sympathy we feel for his family and friends in this great bereavement, which they have so suddenly met with; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Thomas Lynch, the Company mourn an active and efficient member, one who was ever ready to do his duty, both as a Fireman and a citizen.

Resolved, That this Company tenders to the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy, assuring them that we feel the loss no less deeply than they.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to his memory, the engine-house be draped, and that the members of this Company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That this Company attend his funeral in a body on Sunday afternoon, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the *New-York Times, Herald, Leader* and *Mercury*, and Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Star*.

HENRY R. HAYDOCK, Foreman.
W. J. Blydenburgh, Secretary.

Boys' and Youths' Overcoats.
A large Assortment
of Desirable Styles at Moderate Prices.
Also, a large assortment of
GENTS' ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
suitable for
Holiday Presents.
ALVER

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING—THE HUGUENOTS.
The public are respectfully informed that Meyerbeer's opera of
THE HUGUENOTS
will most positively be given
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 7½.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In consequence of the length of the "Huguenots," the doors will open at 6¼; commence at 7½.
Sale of seats for the "Huguenots" commences this morning.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. POINSOT,
principal dramatic prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, who will make her début in the great rôle of
VALENTINE IN THE HUGUENOTS.
SATURDAY, Dec. 4,
Meyerbeer's grand opera of
THE HUGUENOTS,
with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season. The three great female parts will be sung by
MLLE. POINSOT, MME. LASORDE, MLLE. GHIONI.
The male rôles by
FLORENZA, TAMARO, WEINLICH, COLETTI, PIKANESER, DUBREUIL, BARRATINI and CARL FORMES.
who will resume his great part of Marcel.
THE BALLET
will be numerously represented, and will be headed by
MLLE. SOTO and Mr. DENNSTEADT.
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
will comprise the same strength of talent as last season.
On MONDAY—The last night of the season.
On TUESDAY—Close of the season, and BENEFIT of MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
and her farewell appearance in New-York (prior to her departure for Boston, Philadelphia, the West and South).
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S benefit and farewell appearance will comprise two performances—an
OPERA ON TUESDAY EVENING.
A MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY, at 12½.
The entertainments of Tuesday evening will consist of the whole of Donizetti's opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
when
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
for the first time in America, will sing her celebrated rôle of Lucia. On the same occasion
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI
will make his first and only appearance this season at the Academy of Music.
On the same evening will be given,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
the third act of Donizetti's famous Opera of
THE MARTYRS,
including the celebrated prison scene.
Mlle. Piccolomini as.....Paulonia
Signor Lorini as.....Polliato
THE MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY
will comprise
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS,
which will be duly published.
ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES
For Mlle. Piccolomini's Benefit and farewell appearance.
The price of admission for Tuesday evening will be the same as on the regular Opera nights.
The price of admission to the Matinée, $1, as at the former Matinées.
NOTICE.—Buyers of reserved seats for Tuesday's "Lucia di Lammermoor" will receive
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO THE MATINEE.
TO LET—The Academy of Music, for any night during December and January, except Sundays, having been already engaged for
FREE SABBATH EVENING SERVICES,
the third of which will take place on Sunday next, Dec. 5, and will be continued
THROUGHOUT THE WINTER,

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY.
UNABATED SUCCESS
AND
SEVENTH WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1858, and Every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson.
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern.
Coyle, attorney-at-law.....Mr. Burnett.
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock.
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters.
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene.
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells.
Augusta, Georgiana, Mary Meredith, } her daughters } Miss Effie Germon. Mrs. Sothern. Miss Sarah Stevens.
To conclude with the celebrated Zoological sketch, entitled
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
Charles Beeswing.....Mr. Sothern.
Mr. Chili Chutnee.....Mr. Burnett.
Jacob Mutter.....Mr. Peters.
Arabella.....Miss Effie Germon.
Polly Mutter, housemaid.....Miss Marion McCarthy.
With the song "Who'll have me?"
Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle, entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY
and
YRCA MATHIAS,
but twelve nights longer.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,
THE GREEN MONSTER.
Francois and Gabriel.
LA BOUQUETIERE,
by Yrca Mathias.
LA FETE CHAMPETRE,
by Francois Ravel and Marietta Zanfretta.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. Moore and Wayne Olwens.
SATURDAY,
LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. AND MISS RICHINGS.
THREE GREAT PIECES.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
with Mr. and Miss Richings.
The greatly successful Comedy of
EXTREMES,
and the Allegorical Tableau of
WASHINGTON.
Washington.....Mr. Richings
Goddess of Liberty.....Miss Richings
On Monday—Miss VANDENHOFF and Mr. SWINBOURNE in WOMAN'S HEART; an original play.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.
First night of
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
Third night of
VANITY CURED.
Mr. Ranger, Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, all in favorite and original characters.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1858,
Performance commences with
RICHARD HOFFMAN, OR SMILES AND TEARS.
To be followed by
THE RAPICKER OF NEW-YORK.
After which, the drama of
OBI; OR, THREE-FINGERED JACK.
BONNIE FISH WIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 4,
The performances will commence with
IDA MAY, OR THE KIDNAPPED CHILD.
To be succeeded by the Farce of
THE FOUR MOWBRAYS.
After which, the classical burlesque of
MEDEA.
Concluding with the Pantomime of
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Dec. 4,
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
The great American Jesters, Sam Lathrop and Antony Pastor.
Last appearance of the performing Elephants, Victoria and Albert, previous to their departure for California.
To conclude with a laughable afterpiece.

FAIR FOR THE AMERICAN UNION
For the representation of agriculture, horticulture, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,
AT NO. 620 BROADWAY,
The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The entry clerk will give receipts, tickets, &c. By order of the Board of Managers.
HENRY WINFIELD, Vice-President.
Asa. H. Wheeler, Secretary.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TREMENDOUS SUCCESS of the ZAVISTOWSKI PANTOMIME AND BALLET TROUPE of TWENTY BEAUTIFUL AND TALENTED CHILDREN, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, THE PARTITION SUIT; followed by a PETE DANSANTE, by THE ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE, a Nautical Ballet, THE SAILOR'S DREAM, and "Villikins and His Dinah" sung by Master Fred. Wren, 5 years old. To conclude with a comic pantomime, CHINESE PASTIMES: SKI-HI, INFANT ALICE, CHING-CHANG, La PETITE EMELINE. The elegant Aquaria, and Happy Family, all to be seen. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

MRS. C. N. SINCLAIR—HAVING ARRIVED from Europe, will shortly have the honor to make her reappearance in New-York for the first time since her recent tours through all parts of the world. Mrs. SINCLAIR will, during the ensuing year, play engagements in all the principal cities of the United States, producing a variety of entirely new and original plays written expressly for herself by the first English Dramatists of the day, during her late engagements at the Theatres Royal, Haymarket, London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Birmingham, &c., &c.

THE HUGUENOTS WILL BE MOST POSITIVELY given THIS EVENING. Début of Mlle. POINSON. Opera commences at 7½. Seats to be had day and evening. On Monday last night of the season. On Tuesday farewell night and benefit of PICCOLOMINI.

FAIR FOR THE RELIEF OF SEAMEN'S FAMILIES, at the Cooper Institute, commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., continuing during the week. Admission 25 cents, children 10 cents. Be member the sailor.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SHAWS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE HUGUENOTS WILL BE MOST POSITIVELY given THIS EVENING. Début of Mlle. POINSOT. Opera commences at 7½. Seats to be had day and evening. On Monday last night of the season. On Tuesday farewell night and benefit of PICCOLOMINI.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST,
Will give his Third
SOIREE MUSICALE,
At DODWORTH'S ROOM,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1858.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON
Will be assisted by
Signorina CAIROLI, Prima Donna.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Sig. BERNARDI, Baritone.
Messrs. J. G. MAEDER and THEO. SCHALLEHN, Conductors.
Admission.....$1
Ticket to admit a Gentleman and Two Ladies.....$2
Doors open at 7½. Soiree commences at 8 o'clock.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON would call particular attention to his programme in next Monday and Tuesday's papers.
Tickets will be on sale at Hall & Son's, C. Breusing's, Scharfenberg & Luis', Descombe's, and at the door.

ACTUAL REDUCTION
in the prices of the
SUPERB VELVET AND BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
FRENCH SACQUES
and
FRENCH BAREGES,
At GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway—St. Nicholas Hotel.
Ladies are specially invited to look at the job lot of Black Beaver Raglans and Sacques, at seven dollars each. This is a great opportunity to make a seasonable and acceptable
HOLIDAY GIFT,
without being extravagant.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 620 Broadway.
ARTISTS intending to deposit painting, statuary, &c., in the Gallery of Fine Arts, at the Fair and Exhibition of the American Union, will oblige the Committee by sending them in immediately for arrangement by gaslight. Private parties having to send works of art will please do so at once. By order of the Committee.
S. L. LEWENHERZ, Chairman.

ROBERT GOLDBECK
Will give a
SECOND CONCERT
At Dodworth's Rooms on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, Mr. GOLDBECK will repeat his "Trio," (piano, violin, violoncello,) and introduce his "Scherzo Eroico," (piano, violin.) Particulars in future advertisements.

FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 618 BROADWAY—OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
With a superb collection of Classical Statuetic Paintings, representing the chaste and beautiful form of lovely Woman, unsophisticated and unadorned.
Admission.....Twenty-five cents

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

GRAND GALA DAY AND NIGHT!!!
Admission free to Oak Hall!!!
Performances from 7 A. M. until 11 P. M.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE GREAT FAT Cattle Exhibition, in consequence of the destruction of the Crystal Palace, will be held at the New-York Tattersalls, 6th-av., corner of 39th-st., New-York, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of December, 1858.
Premium lists can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. LEWIS G. MORRIS, Ch'n.

FAIR FOR THE HOUSE OF MERCY, NEW-York, under the charge of Mrs. RICHMOND, the first four days in December, in Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Refreshments at noon and during the evening.

THE HUGUENOTS WILL BE MOST POSITIVELY given THIS EVENING. Début of Mlle. POINSOT. Opera commences at 7½. Seats to be had day and evening. On Monday last night of the season. On Tuesday farewell night and benefit of PICCOLOMINI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.
Hodgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, 25 lb. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 lb. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.,
At the lowest cash prices.
These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.
THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.
The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 410 Pearl-st., N. Y.

PASTILLES DE FLORENCE,
For the complexion. Prepared by Madame LEWENBERG, and for sale at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st. at A. Alviset's, No. 590 Broadway; at No. 167 Bowery and at D. S. Bourdette's, No. 268 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
DR. CHILTON'S CERTIFICATE.
Having analyzed the Pastilles de Florence prepared by Madame Lewenberg & Co., I can speak favorably of the article. It is a perfectly harmless preparation, and may be used upon the skin with good effect.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1858. J. R. CHILTON.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
Office No. 385 Broadway.

PUMPING ENGINES.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS prepared to furnish Caloric Engines for pumping purposes, entirely safe, and exceedingly economical. He is permitted to publish the following letter from a gentleman who has had one in use for eight months:
THE CALORIC ENGINE.
MURRAY HILL, Nov. 22, 1858.
John B. Kitching, Esq.,
DEAR SIR: As a resident of Murray Hill, and a property-holder there, I take great pleasure in thanking you for the introduction of Ericsson's Caloric Engine. It removes the only drawback upon the value of property, and the convenience of residence in this neighborhood. My house is on the very summit, at the corner of 38th-st. and Madison-av., and the space through which water must be raised to the tank is 72 feet. I had numerous household annoyances as long as I was obliged to have the water pumped; annoyances that I will not dwell upon, but of which all my neighbors must have had personal experience. All these, however, have been removed by the Caloric Engine, which has been in successful operation in my house, for pumping purposes, for 7 or 8 months. Before the engine was put up I had the tank filled twice a week by hand power, and each pumping spoiled the better part of a day's work for an able-bodied man. With all this, I was sometimes obliged to call upon the house servants, or be short of the required supply. But the little Caloric pumper does the work in about half an hour a day, at no expense of sinews, and with no grumbling or hard looks, while I am sure to have no lack of water. It requires quite as little attention as your assurance led me to expect, and the amount of fuel required to run it is not worth mentioning. I look upon the Caloric Engine as a matter of necessity for all housekeepers who have any pumping to do, and if I can at any time say or do anything that will communicate the result of my experience to the public, or particularly to those who are suffering the same annoyance for want of water that I did before getting your engine, I shall be glad to do so. And again thanking you for its introduction, I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,
JOHN ANDERSON.
They may be seen in operation at Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'s Bank, and at the
Bank of New-York,
Metropolitan Bank,
American Exchange Bank,
New-York Juvenile Asylum,
Messrs. TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway,
CANBY & BRO., Philadelphia.
Newark Machine Company, Newark.
STIMSON & WILSON, Baltimore.
Waltham Railroad Station, Mass.
Orders received at Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 538 Broadway. JNO. B. KITCHING.

NOTICE.—THE FRIENDS OF THE POOR, living or doing business in the 1st or IId Wards, are hereby informed that "The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" continue to employ Mr. GEORGE H. HANSELL to collect funds in said Wards, and that no other persons are authorized to do so.
J. C. RAMSEY, Chairman 1st Ward.
GEO. W. ABBE, Chairman IId Ward.

HORSE OWNERS WOULD DO WELL TO have always on hand a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Horse Liniment. It cures cholic, cuts, sprains, old sores, sore throats, &c., quicker than anything else, or no pay. In pint bottles at 50 cents. A single dose immediately revives over-driven horses, and often saves life. Sold by the druggists and sadler's. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

DAY & MARTIN'S JAPAN BLACKING.—This unequaled composition produces a most brilliant jet-black polish, fully equal to the best Japan varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and will not soil the finest linen. Can be had of all grocers, at retail, and at wholesale of G. G. YVELIN, No. 217 Fulton-st., Agent for Day & Martin.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist; No. 194 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 7½ P. M. By order,
R. M. HUNT, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID FRENCH DECORATIONS—Also, Gold and Silver and Satin Paper-Hangings, at half price. Competent artists at reduced rates. Must be closed soon. No. 360 Broadway, 3d floor.
G. W. PRATT, Assignee of Pratt & Hardenbergh.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID SLATE AND MARBLE bed tables for sale for private or public use at reduced prices. Orders by mail for tables and trimmings attended to. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 149 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
BEAVERS, AND CASTOR BEAVERS,
LION SKINS AND SEAL SKINS,
AT CRANFORD'S,
NO. 304 BROADWAY, COR. OF DUANE-ST.
Also, just received, several cases of
SUPERIOR BLANKETS FROM AUCTION.

RECEIVED, THIS DAY, AT
CRANFORD'S,
NO. 304 BROADWAY, COR. OF DUANE-ST.,
A large invoice of
SUPERIOR CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
For sale at from $3 50 to $7 50.
Also; Overcoats, Frock-Coats, Pants and Vests,
At surprisingly low prices.

RIBBONS OF THE NEWEST STYLES,
At a great reduction in prices, from auction, at Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., (late W. S. Bond.)
C. G. HOOK.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
A NEW SHAWL AND SILK ROOM JUST OPENED. O. & J. MOWBRAY, in order to accommodate their large and increasing trade, have been compelled to add to their spacious premises
A NEW SHAWL AND SILK ROOM,
Thereby affording ample room,
And the best light in New-York.
Ladies are invited to call and see our extensive improvements, examine our HANDSOME SHAWLS and RICH SILKS, together with a LARGE STOCK of GENERAL DRY GOODS, whether they want to purchase or not.
We have just received from auction
SILKS, for Evening or Promenade Dresses, from 4s. 6d. up.
Black Silks, (oil boiled, from 6s. up.)
Brown and Black Moire Antique 5s., a bargain.
Woolen and STELLA SHAWLS, from $2 up.
Broché Square Shawls, from $3 up to $12.
Broché Long Shawls, from $7 50 up to $45.
Valencias, Poplins, Camlets, Saxonies, Ameline Cloths, and Dress Goods, generally from 18c. per yard up.
Handsome M. Delaines, only 12c. ₰ yard.
Merinos, Paramattas, Bombasines, Alpaccas, Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes, Bed-Tick, Shirting and Sheeting, Muslins, &c., &c., at corresponding low prices.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth, New-York.

REGULAR TRADE.
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Offer to sell their entire stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Consisting particularly of
SINGLE AND TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELS AND SATINS,
With trimmings to match,
At the lowest prices.
In offering these goods they assure the public that they are all NEW GOODS of
THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
Having
NO OLD STOCK
Or MISERABLE REFUSE GOODS of Brocatels on hand, such as advertised by other houses at reduced prices. All other CURTAIN MATERIALS with EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS at proportionate cheap prices.
S. & H. being practical Upholsterers, persons can rely upon having their work put up in the best manner and after the latest French styles, as we employ none but the best workmen.

AT MACY'S,
OPENING THIS DAY,
500 Marseilles SETS, from 3s. to $1 75.
200 Swiss SETS, from 6s. to $5.
200 Cambric SETS, from 4s. to $5.
Do not forget our line of cheap Cambric and Swiss COLLARS at half Broadway prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

BEAUTY TO LADIES IS A
HANDSOME BONNET,
With shape and style. Milliners supplied at N. BINNS', No. 413 Canal-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts. Strangers please to call.

AT MACY'S,
OPENING THIS DAY,
An entire new line of Lace and Ribbon SLEEVES, for 3s., 4s., 6s., 7s., and $1.
A full assortment of MOURNING COLLAR SETS and SLEEVES, elegant styles.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

PASTILLES DE FLORENCE,
For the complexion. Prepared by Madame LEWENBERG, and for sale at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st. at A. Alviset's, No. 590 Broadway; at No. 167 Bowery and at D. S. Bourdette's, No. 268 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
DR. CHILTON'S CERTIFICATE.
Having analyzed the Pastilles de Florence prepared by Madame Lewenberg & Co., I can speak favorably of the article. It is a perfectly harmless preparation, and may be used upon the skin with good effect.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1858. J. R. CHILTON.

AUCTION GOODS.—LOOK AT THE PRICES.—A large lot of ladies' and gents' Silk Plush Gloves, all sizes and colors, for 75c. a pair. Children's Cloth Leggings, 25c. a pair. Flowers, Feathers, Rush, Woolen Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Trimmings, Portemonnaies, Reticules and Fancy Goods, at extremely low prices. W. EMBERSON, Nos. 285 and 353 8th-av., New-York.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; and 16 springs, $2. Children's four springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs, $16 per dozen. C. J. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st. No connection with the next store.

EXTENSION SKIRTS! EXTENSION SKIRTS!—15,000 cast-off skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Extension Skirt Establishment, No. 363 Broadway, over Morrison's. Private dressing-room, where ladies can have skirts fitted to suit them. Ladies only in attendance,

SKELETON SKIRTS—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.—Ladies' skirts as low as 65c.; children's, 25c.; 25 different kinds. Ladies and the trade invited to examine the stock. FROST & CO., Skirt Manufacturers, No. 459 Broadway, over G. P. Fox's.

A CARD SOLELY FOR PARENTS.—YOU are specially invited to view the Winter stock of boys' clothing—guaranteed to be unequaled in the beauty of its styles, and unsurpassed in the fairness of its prices—at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS.
Our stock comprises every desirable article in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can probably show a greater variety that any other House in the Trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present, the advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customer.
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POPLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND SUperior assortment in their variety. Beautiful French mink sets, $12 to $15. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO COMPLETE FILE OF THE DAILY TIMES, for which a liberal price will be paid, the following numbers, dates to wit: 1853, June 7, No. 837; July 11, No. 565. 1854, Aug. 3, No. 897; Sept. 5, No. 925; Oct. 28, No. 971; Dec. 6, No. 1,004, and No. 25, 1,020. 1855, Jan. 2, No. 1,027; March 19, No. 1,092; June 13, No. 1,166; Aug. 10, No. 1,215; 11, No. 1,216, and 22, No. 1,225. 1856, Aug. 5, No. 1,523; also, all of the first seven months, viz.: January, February, March, April, May, June, and July, of 1857, and Aug. 14, No. 1,633; 5, No. 1,834; 16, No. 1,838; 12, No. 1,840, and 20, No. 1,847. Address C. B. IL., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY educated, and of various literary attainments, being left dependent upon her own exertions, desires a situation where her services, either as governess, amanuensis, or copyist, may secure her a comfortable maintenance. A situation as amanuensis or copyist to a literary person preferred. Address F. L. H., box No. 832 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST COOK AND laundress, for a most respectable, steady and reliable servant; is a very good, thorough cook, perfectly trustworthy, a neat and economical person in her kitchen, and a most superior washer and ironer; unquestionable references to first-class families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RELIABLE, active and faithful domestic, either as cook, general housewoker, or chambermaid and nurse; she is an excellent washer and ironer, good cook and baker, makes bread, pastries, &c.; has first-class references, and will be found very economical and neat. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies and game; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best City recommendations for industry and capability. Apply for two days at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 3d-av., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN OF high respectability, a situation; understands meats, soups, poultry, game and plain pastry; an excellent washer and ironer; will be found economical, prudent and trusty; also very agreeable. Apply at the office, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is undoubtedly competent to undertake the above, and can produce most unexceptionable reference from her last place, in which she has been six years. Call at Mr. Daniel Noonan's, 266 6th-av., corner of 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as plain cook or first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; both with the best of City references from their last places. Call for two days at No. 159 25th-st., in the rear, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook; understands baking and pastry; willing to do general housework of a small family; good City reference. Call at grocery store corner Lawrence and Fillary sts., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY GENteel and well-disposed Protestant girl, as chambermaid, to do plain sewing, or as nurse; is perfectly willing and obliging, particularly neat, and kind to children. Ladies in want of a first-class servant will apply at the office No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, BAking, washing and ironing, or general house-work, by a young woman with the best of city references. She understands her business well, and is a good girl in every respect. No objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and deserts; would assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as nurse and seamstress, or is willing to assist in chamberwork; can dress a lady's hair, if required; is willing to go South with a family: the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 99 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as cook; is a very good cook, washer and ironer; would wish to engage in a private family. The best of City reference can be produced as for capacity and capability. Can been seen for two days if not suited. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A gentleman's or ladies' washing, which can be done at her residence with satisfaction. None but respectable persons need apply. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Thursdays and Fridays.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN DEsires a situation in a small family to do plain sewing and chamberwork, or to assist in care of children; good City references given. Can be seen at No. 182 East 24th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 359 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, with good City reference, one to do general housework, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress. Call at No. 61 29th-st., West of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation, as chambermaid and plain sewing, or chamberwork and taking care of children; best City reference. Call to-day at No. 159 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 358 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young Girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter. Would do plain sewing. Has no objection either to country or city. Call at No. 190 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK BY A respectable Protestant young woman is an excellent baker, and would assist with the washing and ironing if required. Good references. Address No. 372 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress; she understands taking the entire charge of an infant; can do family sewing. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 113 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all sorts of meats, jelly, and pastry

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—Comprising 400 acres situate in a valley of the Highlands, Orange County, N. Y., with in 50 miles of the City, and 8 of the Erie Railroad; upon a lake 10 miles long, unrivaled for beauty of scenery, good fishing, and salubrious atmosphere, rendering it a favorite resort of connoisseurs, sportsmen and invalids. The mansion is handsome and commodious, with every necessary out-building; is well adapted for a public house or private residence, and is offered at a bargain. The farm (about two-thirds of which is arable) is well suited to grass, is level and easy to cultivate) is well watered, has inexhaustible resources of manure, and is abundantly supplied with stock or dairy purposes; has inexhaustible resources of manure, and is abundantly supplied with water and fruit. Terms, $6 000 cash, balance to suit the purchaser. For particulars, address or refer to B. B. COLEMAN, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York; or apply to S. CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, near Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE UNDER FORECLOSURE, the valuable property in Morrisania, known as the J. S. Ferguson property; one of the most eligible and desirable pieces of property in Morrisania, situated on the corner of 6th-st and Railroad-av., consisting of 16 lots, together with a large and commodious dwelling, with two wings attached, 10 well-furnished rooms, two large attics and cellars, range, sink, and hot and cold water in kitchen. Also, a small dwelling-house, carriage-house, barn, henery, stables, wash-house, &c., &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out, all kinds of fruit and shade trees, shrubs, flowers, &c. One block only from the depot. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Sale on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock at the Morrisania Hotel, Morrisania: $4.500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to NELSON SMITH, No. 209 New-York.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. The centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 2 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE the Hotel, containing Ball and Concert Rooms, to which is also attached a Lager-Bier saloon, and Brewery, with cellar capable of containing 1,000 barrels. The place is now doing a large and profitable business, and will be disposed of to a responsible party on easy terms, the present proprietor wishing to retire from business. For a description of the property, with terms &c., apply to THOMPSON & CO., Commission Agent, No. 116 Broadway, up stairs.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on 5th-av., on and near the Central Park, 6th-av. on the Park, &c., Broadway, Madison-av., 4th-av., 23d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 47th, 49th, 51st, 54th, 56th, 58th, 64th, 65th sts., &c., &c. One entire block on the Central Park. One do. near the Park. For particulars of the above, apply as above at No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHINGTON—With two acres of land, within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, commanding one of the best views of the Hudson River; has a nice 2-story, two-story, basement and attic, supplied with water, furnace and all modern conveniences, stable, &c. House, &c. Rent $1,200. Apply to MARTIN & SAMUEL, No. 31 Nassau-st.

STORES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three stories high, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $250 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Myrtle-av., suitable for any kind of business, and will be let on reasonable terms and to a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. LAWRENCE, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST BOARDING-HOUSE in Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on the banks of the Sound, containing three parlors, large dining-room, kitchen, wash-house, 25 bedrooms, bathing-house on the premises, barn, good well of water and garden; about 2½ acres of land. Inquire of JOHN H. MINUSE, on the premises. This house is well-established as a boarding-house.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, within an hour's easy access of the City, a pleasant, healthy place of some 30 acres, under good cultivation, and having a snug, pretty house for a small family. Any one wishing to rent such a place at a moderate rent, will find an excellent and ample, responsible tenant, by addressing with name and full particulars AUBURN, Box No. 3428 P. O.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 400 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, &c. &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL factory brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 277 WEST NINE-teenth-st.; rent $750; or would be sold or exchanged for City lots. Also, No. 9 West 41st-st.; rent $450. Also, store No. 420 West-st.; rent $400 per year. Also, 147 10th-av.; rent $500. Inquire of J. & W. MASON, 8th-av. and 16th-st.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT, NICELY-FURnished front room, on second floor; house very respectable; very convenient location for a merchant, being within easy walking distance from down-town, and but one block from 6th-av. cars. Apply at No. 57 Bedford-st.

FOR SALE—AT THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER County, a fine country-seat of 120 acres, lying directly on the Sound; capable of being divided into four parts, all having a fine water front. Would be sold at a very great sacrifice, on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

ILLINOIS FARM, 320 ACRES, ONE MILE from Elwood, and nine miles from Joliet; good house, barns, and fruit, to sell or trade for city or country property, or merchandise. S. COCHCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., where maps can be seen.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON 99TH-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., lot 25x100 ft. 11 in., house 2-story frame and basement, now rented for $100 per year. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., or at No 94 Thompson-st. Price $1,250.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHESS County, five mi'es from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to EGBERT SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS SEELYE, on the premises.

BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—For sale, a brick cottage and lot on Murray Hill; for sale at a bargain; price, $5,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH-ROOM, with water-closet, all connected, at $5 per week, by J. WOODWARD, No. 80 Franklin-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, A WELL-FURnished house in the vicinity of Union-square, by a very small family, (without children,) now residing in the country. Address Box No. 2,615 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th st. Has 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY moderate rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 2 and 3 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MACHINISTS.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to meet with a responsible and skillful machinist, who will contract to supply any desired quantity of some recent patented sewing machines, and who has ample facilities of machinery and capital to make them expeditiously, in a workmanlike manner, at low cost. A party preferred who will purchase some interest in the patents. Address, giving name and residence, T. D. F., Box No. 3,555 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA.—A GENTLEMAN, AGED 30, WHO intends to locate in San Francisco, Cal., is desirous to make arrangements with one or more manufacturing or commercial houses, who require the services of an active and persevering agent and correspondent. Satisfactory references as to integrity, &c. Address M. S. DEAN, Box No. 140, *Times* Office, until Dec. 12.

$10,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER active or special, with this amount to join the advertiser in purchasing and continuing an old and well established staple business, the recent firm having retired. Location desirable and trade large. An active partner preferred. For particulars address N. P., box 97 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented copying-press and book, weighing 8 ounces. By this invention, the exclusive sale in towns, cities and counties may be secured. For full particulars, apply, by letter or otherwise, to J.E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE ENTIRE PATENT-right of the United States, or for single States or counties, on liberal terms, if applied for immediately. Address, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AL-ready established in the real estate business, and wishing to extend it, is desirous of meeting a young man who can have and willing to interest himself in the business. Address Box No. 3,678, Post-Office.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE STOCK AND fixtures, and store to let, of a custom Tailoring establishment doing a first-class trade. Terms easy. Address No. 2,469 Post-office, or A. ANDERSON, No. 194 West 17th-st., stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC PERSON TO TRAVEL in a respectable business, who can loan $300 on good security; none but those who possess the above requirements need apply. Address TRAVELER, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND RAPIDLY increasing fancy goods business, near Union-square, for sale on account of the proprietor going into the wholesale business. Address G. A., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Gaiters, Shoes and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Bridles and all similar goo ls, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights adjudicated to mine, and I must hold all parties, vendors, responsible.

Any one, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 12th av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st, commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots.

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.

Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and craneage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

STEAM-TUG UNDERWRITER AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the substantial and powerful steam-tug UNDERWRITER, built in New-York in 1852, expressly for outside harbor and river towing; measures about 350 tons; length 175 feet, breadth 22 feet, draws 5½ to 6½ feet, depth of hold 8 feet 10 inches; engine 48-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, made in the best manner by Coffee, with double valves, Stevens' cut-off; boilers, double return flue, and in first-rate condition. The boat is well found with everything necessary, and is now lying at the Atlantic Dock, in complete order, and ready for immediate and active service. Terms—One-third cash, balance in 3 and 4 months, interest added.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DIVISION and James sts. at auction to close an estate. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1858, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange,

DIVISION-STREET.—The three-story brick front house and lot, known as No. 79 Division-st., between Market and Pike sts.

ALSO, the two and a half-story frame house and lot adjoining, and known as No 81 Division-st.

JAMES-STREET.—The lot of land, with the two two-story brick front houses and brick stable thereon, known as No. 92 James-st., between Cherry and Oak sts.

For Maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussells and Ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany suites in brocatelle and hair-cloth, oak extension dining tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, Boston rockers in hair cloth rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, centre and card tables, together with a general assortment of first-class furniture.

JNO. S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SECOND AND FINAL SALE OF CRYSTAL PALACE IRON, &c.—GERARD BETTS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, at Crystal Palace square, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the remainder of the cast and wrought iron, parts of machinery and fountains, &c.; also large iron cranes, cast-iron stoves, tube and stringers, large iron water-tanks, brown stone, &c., together with whatever remains unclaimed by exhibitors.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their sales room, No. 33 Nassau-st., a very superior stock of elegant furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sideboards, hat-stands, mirrors, mattresses &c., being a general assortment, and to be positively sold for cash. By order of the Assignees. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery No. 23 Nassau-st.,

A private library of valuable books on theology, literature and science, among which are Cooper's Works, Irving's Works, Don Quixote, Bulwer's Novels, Moore's Poetical Works, and other works by celebrated authors.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1858, BY THOMAS VEITCH, at No. 10 Spruce-st., a lot of notes, book accounts, &c., assets of J. C. Brown, to close an assignment. S. S. ROWLAND, Attorney for Trustee.

The above sale is adjourned to the 10th inst., same place, &c. By order of S. S. ROWLAND, Attorney for Trustee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of fine parlor, chamber, dining room and other furniture, in mahogany, rosewood and oak; velvet carpets, mirrors. Also, one superior rosewood grand piano, 7-octave, Gilbert, Boston, maker.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HARMONEPHONES
AND
MUSICAL BOXES.

Our importations of musical boxes are exclusively from the first makers at Geneva, and are manufactured expressly for ourselves.

The Harmonephone is entirely a novelty connected with musical boxes. Our stock is at all times extensive, ranging from the smallest to the largest sized boxes, and playing from 2 to 36 airs.

MANDOLINE,
ÆOLIAN,
FORTE PIANO,
HARMONEPHONE,
MUSICAL BOXES, with
DRUMS, CASTAGNETS AND BELLS.
F. ZOGBAUNE & FAIRCHILD,
Importers and manufacturers of musical instruments,
No. 10 Maiden-lane.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail,
PIANOS TO RENT.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand, and Square Pianos, with every modern improvement. These pianos for the last fifteen years have had the entire confidence of the public and the profession; have taken fifteen first prizes, and are unrivaled. New-York pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED SEVEN-OCTAVE Eolian Piano, made by T. Gilbert & Co., cost $650, not injured in the least, but little used; will be sold for about half its cost, and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Other second-hand pianos $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 and $210. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

$350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $200—ROSEwood, full seven-octave, round corners, carved legs, &c., &c., scolloped keys, magnificent tone, manufactured by old established City makers, of well-seasoned materials, fully warranted. Persons in want of a bargain will buy this piano if they will call at the music store, No. 245 6th-av.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS AND GEO. PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS—Also a superb NewеYork instrument, will be sold till Jan. 1 next, at extreme low prices. Do not omit calling before purchasing, either at No. 419 Broadway, New-York, or at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. H. E. MATHEWS.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

AN EXCELLENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, with carved mouldings, lyre and desk; has been but a short time in use; will be sold at the very low price of $185, a little more than half of its original price, at J. & C. FISCHER'S Warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

DANCING.

DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 806 Broadway.

First Assembly will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4. Former pupils are invited to attend. Will be continued weekly.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 26. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.

On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time. On Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN,
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway,

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.

The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum agreed to and covered by his bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America,

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st. } NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Company held this day, Mr. CARLISLE NORWOOD was unanimously elected President of the Company, in place of Cornelius V. Anderson, deceased.

By order,
ZOPHAR MILLS,
Secretary pro tem.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 9 next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. of the profits, payable to the stockholders of the Company on and after Saturday, Dec. 4. The transfer books will be closed until the morning of the 6th. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 3, 1858. THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

$30,000.—THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS wanted, for a term of ten years, at 8 per cent. per annum, on property worth over three times the amount. Bondsman first-class. Apply to W. E., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

ILLINOIS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT Bonds, and Illinois unregistered Bonds of 1860, wanted by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON Railroad Company Coupons, past due, for sale by THOS. E. BROWN, No. 28 William-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER BONDS of 1860, and Dividend Scrip of same Company, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING POSSESSION of the best seam of Cannel coal yet discovered in Kentucky, are open to make contracts for the delivery of crude coal oil of a superior quality, in quantities of not less than 10,000 gallons a month each.

J. & W. CAIRNS, Ashland, Ky.

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,
VIA
NICARAGUA.

American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Co. Proprietors.

OPPOSITION LINE AT REDUCED RATES.
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

First Cabin	$225	Upper Steerage	$100
Second Cabin	150	Lower Steerage	80

The transit of the Isthmus included.

The splendid steamship
WASHINGTON,
of two thousand tons register, Capt. HENRY CHURCHILL, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua Route, will leave her Pier, North River, New-York, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M., carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
Captain CAYENY,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

These splendid steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers.

The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.

For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Company, to JOHN P. VELVERTON, Agent.
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH,
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.

First class, cabin passage $15 | Deck $6

SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:

Montgomery, Ala	$26	Columbia, S. C	$20
Atlanta, Ga	23	Jacksonville, Fla	21
Augusta, Ga	20	Palatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway,
The JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the withdrawal of the NASHVILLE for one trip, there will be no Wednesday steamer next week. The JAMES ADGER, Capt. ADAMS, takes her place, and will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS LYON, will succeed, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wick

ANTI-TAMMANY RATIFICATION

The Meeting Broken Up—Farewell Message from the Platform—Speakers Thrown from the Platform over the Tables—Men on the Tables over them—Fernando Wood Takes a Fresh and Disappears.

There was quite a large gathering of "the people" at Hildebrand's Hall, in Hester-street, near the Bowery, last evening, called together by the following characteristic advertisement:

Fourteenth Ward.—Gibraltar on deck! Democrats of the old Fourteenth don't fail to attend the Grand Mass Ratification Meeting at Hildebrand's, in Hester-street to-night. The Hon. FERNANDO WOOD and the Hon. MIKE WALSH will positively address the meeting.
HENRY MAURON, Chairman.
JAMES MCGILL, Secretary.

Hildebrand's Hall is a much larger and better hall than one would naturally expect to find in that particular locality. It is capable of holding about 2,000 persons; and when the present decorations were in their prime, it must have had quite an agreeable appearance. Upon the walls are busts, on paper, of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, and other worthies,—and the ceiling is done in colors that must have been what artists denominated "high," when first applied. The allegorical figures that are there represented, show that the impressions of the painter must have been, that peace and harmony were there to find encouragement and an appropriate home. The centre-piece consists of a very healthy-looking woman, somewhat sun-burnt, it is true, but still, with those who are fond of the robust, she would be considered handsome. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who is in a line with her upon the wall, seems to have been struck with her general appearance, for while he thinks evidently that the audience will expect him to pay some attention to the speaker, he devotes but one eye to the stand, (and that wanders occasionally,) while the other is firmly and interestingly fixed upon the lady. At the first glance, she appears as having a pitchfork in her hand, and to be playing with the tines; but a closer scrutiny discovers that it is a harp which renders the antics of a couple of infants, who are by far too fat to be healthy, and who are dancing on a red-hot cloud, with their bare feet, much more intelligible than they might otherwise be. On her right and on her left are pairs of children, all chubby, who appear to have mistaken a wreath of roses for a pair of Summer pantaloons, and to be making strenuous efforts to try them on. Under these peaceful influences was the Democracy gathered last night, and for a time the audience was joyous.

A man spoken of familiarly by his admirers as MCDONALD, of Ragpickers'-row, fearing he would not have so good an opportunity of making a speech after the organization, took advantage of the apparent inclination to hear him, and launched out.

But before reporting his eloquent remarks, it ought to be said, perhaps, that Mr. MCDONALD is a man nearly four feet nothing in his well-ventilated shoes; that he wore a rusty iron-gray coat, and that his toilet had been neglected since the publication of Mr. BUCHANAN'S inaugural. Mr. MCDONALD, like other orators stretched out his right hand as a preliminary to his introductory sentence, and we have no doubt he would have commenced speaking immediately, had not an enthusiastic friend in front of the platform, mistaking the extension of his digits for an invitation to shake hands, grasped them, and shook the old gentleman's flippers so heartily that he could not utter a word. Other friends, seeing that he was exhausted, called upon other friends to bring him some lager. Mr. MCDONALD waited a few moments, but as the lager-bier was not forthcoming, he recovered without it, and again put forth his hand by way of commencement. He was no more fortunate than on the first attempt. His admirer in front insisted upon mistaking Mr. MCDONALD'S intentions, and gave him another hearty shake. But he was determined to say something, so, while the shaking was progressing, he steadied himself as well he could with his left hand, and spoke as follows:

MR. M'DONALD'S SPEECH.

My fellow citizens [one friendly shake] I am here to-night to [shake] to [shake] for FERNANDO WOOD, [two shakes that brought the speaker's stomach upon the inner edge of the table uncomfortably.] I am here to [shake] for a man that has been [well shaken] villified, cheers, and another friendly shake,] that a good deal has been said about [shake] that I don't like to be [well shaken] believed as I believe. [Cheers.] I don't like a [tremendous friendly shake] man to be—[well shaken.]

At this point in Mr. MCDONALD'S remarks, his friend after giving him a shake that brought his nose to the table, released him, and Mr. MCDONALD was about to proceed, notwithstanding he was perspiring freely. But no sooner did he stretch out his hand again, than he was seized from behind and drawn to the rear of the platform. As he passed away, he asseverated that "he did not wish to speak, only he knew the people wanted to hear him."

Thus far the greatest good humor had prevailed. But now a gentleman stepped forward and said:

"Gentlemen, the time having arrived for which this meeting was called"—[Three cheers for PURSER were here given by PAT MATTHEWS, ANDY SHERAN, —— ISAACS & Co., who had quietly taken possession of the platform.] The gentleman continued speaking, but he could not be heard. Finally he was understood to say "Dr. CHADSEY," and the Doctor, taking it for granted that he had been elected President of the meeting, mounted a chair, and essayed to speak.

"Fellow-citizens—" said he.

"Who are you?" said a gentleman in a red shirt.

"He's a horse doctor!" answered a gentlemen, also wearing an under garment of flaming red.

Dr. CHADSEY—Fellow-citizens, we have met to ratify [three tremendous cheers for PURSER] People's and Regulars candidates. [Cheers and groans.]

A VOICE FROM A GREASY CAP—Shut up. There's no such man as you in our Ward; you can't fife here—you're only a horse doctor anyway.

Mr. JOHN HENNESSY, who was upon the platform, here appealed to Mr. PURSER'S friends not to disgrace themselves by disturbing the meeting. He told them the meeting had been called to ratify the nominations of the "People's" and the "Regulars," and that if they wanted to ratify the Tammany nominations there were plenty of places where they could do it, and not disturb anybody. But they continued to cheer for PURSER and groan for FERNANDO WOOD. PAT MATHEWS said they would go LYNCH, with PURSER, but not RUSSELL.

Dr. CHADSEY, amidst much confusion, asked who the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were.

Mr. HENNESSY recommended that they should proceed, without bothering about any more officers.

Dr. CHADSEY then made another effort to be heard, and, failing, called upon Mr. HENNESSY to come for ward. Mr. HENNESSY did so, but the confusion was so great that he could not be heard from the level of the platform. He then mounted a chair, with no better success. From the chair he jumped upon the table, and began to "peel," as soon as both his coats were in the hands of a friend, he stamped his foot, and seizing his walking stick by the middle, twirled it around, and dared any man who was mean enough to attempt to prevent his speaking to meet him upon the platform and "discuss the matter." As soon as he had said thus much, he was greeted with three hearty cheers from all parties; showing that the interruptions were not caused by any objections to Mr. HENNESSY personally. He continued, during cheers for "PURSER and LYNCH," and groans for FERNANDO WOOD, to express his utter contempt for vagabonds who would attempt to disturb respectable citizens while in the performance of a perfectly legitimate duty, and to assure them (turning to PAT. MATHEWS & Co.) that he would go to the polls on election day; that he would like to see the vagabond, or set of vagabonds, who would try to prevent him; and, finally, that he would vote for RUSSELL and LYNCH, and not for any stinking Englishman. When Mr. HENNESSY had descended from the table, Mr. T. W. MCMAHON, formerly private secretary to FERNANDO WOOD, ascended it, bearing the expression of a man who could not be disconcerted by trifles, and who could, by a simple appearance, calm the most troubled sea. Mr. MCMAHON adjusted his coat collar, then the lapels; assured himself that all was right in the region of the spinal curvature, stroked his moustache, and would have given his hair an oratorical sweep over his forehead, had not that department been attended to previously to his entire satisfaction. All this time cheers for "PURSER and LYNCH," and groans for FERNANDO WOOD, were given incessantly.

But now Mr. T. W. MCMAHON was ready to open his mouth, and speak the words that were to silence opposition and make all serene. Being thoroughly informed of the importance of what he was about to say, he extended his right hand (like his predecessor MCDONALD) and bent forward. As he did so there was a movement on the platform, indicating a common desire on the part of PAT. MATHEWS' company to get nearer to him. In doing so they squeezed Dr. CHADSEY so hard against the table that they hurt his belly and made him appear appoplectic. Mr. MCMAHON saw this, but did not profit by it. He retained his former position, bending, if anything, just a little more forward. In doing so, he did what no good General ever does;—he exposed his rear to the enemy; and, of course, suffered by it. Nevertheless, he would have spoken those words, had not one of PAT. MATHEWS' adherents applied his hand vigorously to that portion of Mr. MCMAHON'S person, which had he been erect, would have been shielded by his coat-tail. The remainder of Mr. MCMAHON passed from the table [illegible] to his friends upon the floor [illegible] not at all in consonance with the [illegible] of his movements. After him [illegible] followed in rapid succession by [illegible] friends. Matters had now [illegible] interesting aspect. The two [illegible] who rejoiced in red flannel [illegible] that was the time the fight [illegible] each a chair and poised [illegible] ready to [illegible] in falling upon somebody. [illegible] there did not appear to be any fighting friends [illegible] FERNANDO present to espouse them, PAT. took the [illegible], replaced them upon the platform, and gave directions that no one should be hurt just then. He was awaiting the appearance of FERNANDO WOOD, but that gentleman had "been and gone." Mr. WOOD had entered the building, and proceeded far enough to get a peep at things through a door under the orchestra [illegible] endeavoring to be [illegible], for he was seen [illegible]

[illegible] having been entirely cleared of Dr. CHADSEY and friends, PAT MATHEWS moved that Mr. GRIMM take the chair. Carried unanimously and with [illegible]

PAT MATHEWS—I now move that Mr. ANDY SHERAN act as Secretary. Carried unanimously before Mr. GRIMM could put it.

ONE OF THE GENTLEMEN IN RED—I move this meeting a Purser meeting. Carried unanimously, and with three cheers.

THE OTHER GENTLEMAN IN RED—I move that this meeting 's a Purser and Lynch meeting. Carried unanimously, and followed by three cheers for PURSER and LYNCH, and one deep groan for FERNANDO WOOD.

PAT. MATHEWS—I move that this meeting adjourn. Carried unanimously, and then there were cries of "Don't go, boys, till the gas is turned off; they might come back."

The "boys" thought that an admirable idea, so they remained.

The proprietor of the Hall now appeared upon the platform, and said the gentlemen would oblige him very much if they would leave the room. The tables were then replaced, and a platoon of police brought in to take care of them. The gas was then partially turned off, and a portion of the spectators retired—then it was put out altogether. PAT. MATHEWS and company followed it, and the proprietor locked and barricaded all the doors leading to the Hall.

For a time there was quite a large gathering in the street, but there was no fighting, and they finally dispersed.

Before leaving, PAT. MATHEWS returned to the building, tried the Hall doors, found them locked; advised the proprietor not to let "those fellows" in again, as they were a nasty party and had cannon, the firing of which might break his windows; and then went away.

The proprietor says he will never have another political meeting in his Hall.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Clark Mills has nearly finished the plaster cast of the equestrian statue of Washington, for which he received the commission from Congress. The casting will be speedily commenced, and, when finished, the statue will be placed at the corner of Massachusetts and New-York avenues, Washington.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, who was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1825, is probably the senior member of the new House. The Hon. Increase Sumner, of Great Barrington, served as a Representative in 1833-4, and is perhaps next in seniority.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher drew such an audience at the Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, to hear his lecture on "Sympathy," that $700 was taken at the door. The lecture paid the expenses of all the lectures for the whole course.

Capt. Ottinger, of the United States Revenue cutter *J. S. Black*, has presented to the Sandusky Monument Association a chair made from the wreck of Com. Perry's flag ship, the *St. Laurence*, which was raised off the town of Erie last Summer.

A police officer in Boston was applied to, the other day, by a superstitious Irish female, for a touch of a halter wherewith a man had been hung, for the cure of king's evil. The officer got a bogus rope, and the woman was satisfied.

Father Chiniguy, who has revolted from the Roman Catholic rule, though still a Catholic, resides now near Kankokee, Ill., and has gathered a congregation of reformed French Catholics.

☞A subscription has been started in New-Haven for a testimonial to Oliver N. Brooks, keeper of the Faulkland Island Lighthouse, for aiding in the rescue of shipwrecked persons.

Mr. Everett has accepted an invitation from Lieut.-Gov. Selden and others to deliver his Washington Oration in Rochester.

The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., has declined the nomination for Mayor tendered him by the Temperance party in Boston.

Mrs. E. H. Cleveland, M. D., has delivered the introductory lecture before the Pennsylvania Female College in Philadelphia.

The Rev. James Pratt has been chosen successor to the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng in Philadelphia, and has entered upon his duties.

Philip Gangooly, a native of India, is delivering a course of lectures on India in Boston. He appears in Brahminical costume.

More than 300 lads are seeking appointments at Albany as Legislative pages.

The Hon. Wm. Preston, the new Minister to Spain, has left his Kentucky home to start for Madrid.

[Advertisement.]
MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch-room and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bake-houses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beef-steak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOK & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]
EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*, attends exclusively to consultations on the more obscure diseases and to operative surgery. Piles, Fistula and reducible rupture are permanently cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 Fifth-avenue; at all other hours he is at his private Hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment. Consultation fee, either at office or by letter, $5. The office of *The Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary or business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]
NOTICE.
This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, EDDY & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GREGORY & MAURY.
WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]
THE FUR SEASON.—The cold weather is suggestive of KNOX'S establishment, No. 212 Broadway. His stock of fancy furs and fur cuffs, collars, gloves and caps for gentlemen is large and valuable, and he is underselling everybody.

[Advertisement.]
BEAUTIFUL, BEYOND EXPRESSION.—No other term will apply to the exquisite performances in pantomime and ballet of the charming Zavistowski Troupe of juvenile artists at Barnum's Museum. This afternoon and evening they appear in a great variety of diverting and truly graceful, as well as brilliant entertainments.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is working wonderful cures in rheumatism. Where every other remedy fails, this inestimable salve takes hold, penetrates to the very core, removes every particle of inflammation and effects a complete cure. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
FINISHED THROUGH!
Cars are now running over this entire road from Pittsburg to Chicago without change.
Passengers by this route (*vid* Pennsylvania Railroad) go through from New-York to Chicago with but TWO CHANGES OF CARS.

[Advertisement.]
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR—AND
THE OLIVE TAR INHALER.
FOR DISEASED THROAT OR LUNGS,
Are sold at No. 315 Broadway,
Next to the Hospital.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.
Have you tried this article? Have you taken it home for family use? If not you are recreant to your duty. This paper is designed for use in the water-closet, and will speedily obviate the use of all poisonous paper, whether white or printed. GAYETTY'S medicated paper speedily, speedily and effectually cures and prevents piles, and should therefore meet with the patronage of old and old, sick and healthy. 1,000 sheets are sold for $1; 500 sheets for 50 cents, put up in neat paste-board boxes. Call and see it at headquarters, No. 41 Ann-street. "J. C. Gayetty" is watermarked in each sheet. For sale by all respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]
J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND STRENGTHEN THE NERVES.
$1 A PACKAGE, AT NO. 315 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE HOSPITAL.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 3.

$4,000	Un. St. 5s, '74	104⅜	550	Erie Railroad	18⅛
2,000	do	104⅜	175	do	18⅜
10,000	Ill. Can. Reg. B	101⅜	200	do	b60 18⅜
5,000	Ten. 6s, '90	94⅜	100	do	s30 18⅞
1,000	Virginia 6s	96⅜	100	do	s30 18⅛
49,000	Missouri St. 6s	90	16	do	18¼
25,000	do	s45 89¾	50	Stonington R. R.	55
5,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. B.	s10 91	45	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	12
4,000	N. Y. Cen R. R. 6s	90⅛	250	Reading Railroad	51⅜
1,000	Harlem 2d m. Bs	84	300	do	51¼
1,000	N. Ia. 1st m	87	500	do	s30 51
3,000	do	86⅜	50	M. C. Railroad	52⅛
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	91⅜	25	do	52⅜
15,500	do	91	55	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	51⅜
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st Mt	98⅛	50	do	b60 51⅜
8,000	Lake E & W 2d Mt	53	100	Pan. R. R.	s60 120⅛
2,000	Mich. So. 2d Mt Bds	63	20	Ill. Cen. R. R.	73⅝
3,000	do	62⅜	410	do	74
10	Market Bank	110	39	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	94
11	Del. & Hud. Can Co.	100	150	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s30 73⅛
100	do	b60 100	100	do	b60 73⅝
248	Chatham Bank	80	50	do	b30 73⅝
40	Broadway Bank	135	100	do	b30 73⅛
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	pg 92	550	do	s60 73
100	do	opg 91⅜	100	do	b60 73⅛
300	do	opg 91⅜	220	do	73⅛
25	do	b60 91⅝	50	do	73⅛
370	N. Y. Cen. R. R	opg 83⅞	50	do	73⅛
900	do	opg 83⅜	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	31⅞
200	do	s30 83⅛	150	Chic. & Rock I. R.	62⅛
200	do	s15 83⅜	50	do	62⅜
50	do	s60 83⅜	150	do	s30 62⅛
100	do	c 83⅞	50	do	62¼
250	do	s30 83⅞	200	do	b60 62⅜
50	do	s20 83⅞	13	Fars. Loan & T. Co.	58
800	do	b60 83⅞	10	Penn. Coal Co.	80
200	do	s10 83⅞	250	do	at 60 80

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000	Mo. St. 6s	b3 90	50	Erie R. R.	18⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	94¾	10	do	18¾
2,000	Erie R. R. Bs, '75	47	100	do	s30 18
1,000	Erie R. C. Bs, '71	43	100	do	b60 18⅛
1,000	Erie R. 3d m. b. '83	78⅜	100	do	18
2,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	74⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	33⅛
10,000	do	74⅜	100	do	33⅜
25,000	do	b60 75	100	Reading R. R.	s30 51
2,000	La Ce. & M. L. G. B.	96⅜	50	Mich. Cent. R.	52⅛
10,000	do	97	50	do	s30 52⅜
5,000	do	26⅞	50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	51⅜
6	Panama R. R.	120⅜	100	Ill. Cent. R. R.	74
35	Pacific M. St. Co.	91⅜	220	Gal. & Ch. R. R.	73
50	do	s10 91⅜	50	do	b30 73
5	Del. & H. C. Co.	100	100	do	b60 73
50	do	s60 99⅜	450	do	72⅞
350	N. Y. Cent. R.	92⅞	50	do	s30 72⅞
300	do	b60 83⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 32
200	do	s30 83⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. RR.	b60 62⅜
300	do	p&c 83⅜	100	do	62¼
100	do	b30 83⅜			

FRIDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign trade at the port of New-York, for the month of November, were completed this afternoun. They present the Import Entries of the month as follows:

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$7,350,322
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	1,725,318
Free Goods	1,425,520
Total entered	$10,501,160
Against November, 1857	10,390,157
Increase in November, 1858	$211,003

The amount of goods of the previous importation, withdrawn from the Bonded Warehouse, is $2,124,655. There were also entered, during the month, foreign gold and silver of the value of $90,466: same month last year the foreign specie entered was $3,027,803.

The Exports for the month of November from the port of New-York were:

In Domestic Produce	$3,481,654
Foreign re-exported	383,981
Gold and Silver	471,970
Total	$4,337,605
Against November, 1857:	
In Produce	$5,245,599
Foreign re-exported	1,580,883
Specie	3,239,231—$10,065,713
Decrease of all Exports in November, 1858	$5,728,108

We annex our usual summary by months, beginning with the first month of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	$7,796,000		$18,120,000
February	8,969,000		24,501,000
March	11,453,000		20,074,000
April	10,644,000		20,279,000
May	11,130,000		17,634,000
June	10,014,000		14,969,000
July	18,469,000		35,295,000
August	19,556,000		19,979,000
September	15,335,000		16,042,000
October	13,454,000		11,931,000
November	10,501,000		10,390,000
Total 11 months	$137,321,000		$209,214,000
Foreign Specie	2,200,000		12,211,000
Decrease in all imports, 1858			$81,904,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	4,208,000		4,544,000
February	3,710,000		5,399,000
March	4,503,000		7,904,000
April	5,513,000		5,162,000
May	4,263,000		6,047,000
June	6,383,000		5,395,000
July	4,772,000		4,274,000
August	4,660,000		4,289,000
September	3,522,000		4,219,000
October	5,233,000		6,492,000
November	3,482 000		5,246,000
Total 11 months	$50,249,000		$58,971,000
Foreign re-exported	5,016,000		9,831,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	4,746,000		1,308,000
February	3,747,000		1,832,000
March	836,000		2,175,000
April	646,000		3,555,000
May	1,791,000		5,789,000
June	594,000		7,939,000
July	2,801,000		3,628,000
August	2,202,000		6,272,000
September	3,240,000		990,000
October	3,028,000		297,000
November	472,000		3,239,000
Total 11 months	$24,103,000		37,024,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK RECAPITULATED.

	1858	vs.	1857.
Domestic Produce	$50.249.000		$58,971,000
Foreign re-exported	5,016,000		9,831,000
Specie	24,103,000		37,024,000
Total all, 10 months	$79,368,000		$105,826,000
Decrease in all exports, 1858			26,458,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	$1,641,474		$4,537,378
February	2,063,784		5,117,250
March	2,213,452		3,752,184
April	1,736,510		3,301,607
May	1,748,227		1,907,289
June	1,685,663		677,811
July	3,387,305		6,987,019
August	3,545,118		3,946,830
September	2,672,935		2,249,082
October	2,054,834		867,534
November	1,706,529		1,121,792
Total 11 months	$24,455,831		$34,265,776

Increase in Customs Revenue, 1858—$9,809,945.

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858. From Jan. 1.		1857. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 13	$1,607,440	Jan. 13	$1,252,177
Jan. 27	1,556,772	Jan. 28	1,168,510
Feb. 13	1,348,507	Feb. 14	1,096,540
Feb. 27	1,640,429	Feb. 27	1,260,136
March 16	1,279,134	March 17	1,004,956
March 26	1,403,940	March 28	1,137,128
April 12	1,352,912	April 14	1,229,238
April 27	1,486,565	April 29	1,480,060
May 13	1,615,551	May 15	1,707,527
May 29	1,575,991	May 28	1,658,082
June 12	1,446,175	June 16	1,930,376
June 27	1,799,562	June 29	1,852,868
July 14	1,401,713	July 12	1,521,676
July 27	1,603,817	July 27	1,458,043
Aug. 12	1,527,286	Aug. 12	1,241,055
Aug. 27	1,434,674	Sep. 3	1,593,557
Sept. 11	1,696,639	Oct. 4	1,268,734
Sept. 28	1,570,000	Oct. 16	1,664,200
Oct. 15	1,322,005	Nov. 4	1,464,457
Oct. 28	1,472,979	Nov. 16	1,176,086
Nov. 12	1,672,676	Nov. 29	1,744,572
Nov. 28	1,816,532	Total, 11 mos.	$29,935,968
Total, 11 mos.	$30,629,239		
Increased receipts from California			$3,693,271
Decreased receipts from abroad			10,011,000

At the Stock Exchange to-day, the speculators against the market sold on the Share list with considerable freedom, considering the generally firm appearance of prices on Thursday. The resulting effect of this disposition, at the close of business this afternoon, is equal only to about ¼ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, which, as usual of late, attracted most attention from the *Bear* account, and about the same, or perhaps ¼@½ ₱ cent. on Erie, Rock Island and Galena. The difference in Reading, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Hudson River and Toledo, as compared with yesterday afternoon, is scarcely quotable. Delaware and Hudson advanced to par, Pacific Mail fell off to 91¼@¾, and Panama was steady at 120¼@121 ₱ cent. The business done in New-York Central amounted to about 6,000 shares, opening at 87⅞ and leaving off 83½ ₱ cent., most of the contracts being either for the reopening of transfers on Thursday next, Dec. 9, or on sellers' option, 15@30@60 days. The same parties who bought Erie shares yesterday appeared to be sellers to-day. The Bonds of the Company, however, continue to steadily advance, and the Sinking Fund's of 1875, after selling at 47 this afternoon, would probably have commanded 48 ₱ cent if offered in a round lot of $10,000 or $20,000. The Convertibles of 1871 brought 43 ₱ cent. Pennsylvania Coal shares, sympathizing in the advance in Delaware and Hudson, was in request at 80 ₱ cent. The City Bank shares were all firm, and but few parcels offered at the Board. In Hudson River, third mortgage, there was a further rise of 1 ₱ cent., and for the earlier mortgages the bids are 1@2 ₱ cent. over previous rates, without drawing out sellers. The Harlem mortgages also continue to advance, and are scarce. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana first mortgage brought 87@86¾ ₱ cent., and Galena and Chicago firsts 98½ ₱ cent. Illinois Central Construction Bonds keep steady at 91 ₱ cent., and there is less disposition to-day to sell the shares at 74 ₱ cent. The general Share market, at the close, was made to leave off rather heavy—the speculators against anything like a recovery in the Western stocks or an advance in New-York Central showing a good deal of determination in their resistance. In reference to Central, the facility of contracting to deliver stock on the reopening of the Transfers on the 9th inst., is freely availed of. The certificates on the Street are not abundant. In State Stock the market was steady. The Missouri interest on the 1st of January will all be promptly met at the Bank of Commerce. There are one or two of the Railways to which the State has advanced its Bonds, which are said to be too poor in their unfinished condition, to respond promptly to the interest; but this exigency was provided against by the Legislature two years ago, and the State Interest Sinking Fund will be drawn upon to meet it. The effect of this intervention, we have reason to believe, will be to render the Legislature doubly cautious in extending its Railway issues. The State of North Carolina has already provided for her January interest with the Bank of the Republic. The Tennessee State interest will be taken care of at the Merchants' Bank, and Virginia at the Bank of the State of New-York. There was a demand this afternoon for the New Federal Stock at 104⅛, interest from 1st January next.

There is increased ease in Money to the Stock Brokers at 3½@4 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. In Discounts we hear of nothing new. Most of the sound paper within 90 days at 4 months is taken up at Bank, while longer dates find outside buyers at 5@6 ₱ cent. for strictly choice, and 7 ₱ cent. for fair. The Southern and Southwestern Bank balances are accumulating, and as Exchange on England and New-York has improved at New-Orleans, and the Specie reserve at that point has gone up to $14,426,314, the requisitions upon New-York for Gold are falling off. The remittances to that quarter the present week will scarcely reach a million of dollars.

The Exchange on London per the *City of Baltimore*, screw steamer, sailing to-morrow, is 109½@109¾, steady, and on Paris 5.17½f.@5.13¾f., firm, for bank signatures. The business is not large, but bills are well held, and owing to the ease of the market for Money, the standard drawers are rather indifferent sellers.

The Erie Canal navigation has practically closed, and freights are already being transferred along the line from the boats to the New-York Central cars. The river navigation is also uncertain, and the Hudson River Road has better employment for its freight cars, besides nearly monopolizing the passenger trade between this and Albany. The Road, in November, earned $137,094, against $121,282 same month last year, and operated the line for $14,443 less; making a gain of $30,255 in the net profits of the month.

We hear nothing of the official results of the November traffic over the North Western Roads, beyond Lake Erie. The reported results on the Galena, Illinois Central and Rock Island lines fall, of course, considerably below last season. In Ohio the results are less unfavorable, (in some instances a gain,) and in Michigan a fair traffic has been realized. The New-York and Erie will show a material gain, judging from the gross receipts before the adjustment with the connecting lines. The New-York Central to the 20th November was ahead of last year. The third week we have not heard from. Last season this line was favored with $615,000 in November, and $652,000 in December.

We understand that the connection between the New-Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley Roads and the Pennsylvania Roads will be made in the course of January next by the completion of the link between the Lehigh Valley and the Reading Road, the connection between the latter and Pennsylvania Central being already made. The Allentown *Democrat* says:

That contracts have been entered into for laying the track along the whole line of the East Pennsylvania Road from its junction with the Lehigh Valley at that place to Reading: and that the bed of the Road is ready for the rails nearly the whole distance. It is also said that the cars will be running in January. This seems to be an early period for its completion; but if the work is in as great a state of forwardness in other places as it is near our borough, we doubt not they will accomplish it.

The following is the New-Orleans Bank return for the past week:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 27	Loans. Nov. 20.	Specie. Nov. 27.	Specie. Nov. 20.
Citizens' Bank	4,058,455	4,058,455	2,783,539	2,943,189
Canal Bank	1,774,611	1,773,541	873,361	992,148
Louisiana	2,906,038	2,886,509	3,330,121	2,900,895
Louisiana State	4,005,237	3,998,112	4,181,142	3,477,119
Mech. & Trad.	764,556	662,007	475,302	563,768
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,451,579	1,397,022	688,964	771,399
Southern Bank	124,552	134,829	263,258	310,344
Union Bank	1,015,178	1,060,778	784,424	727,288
Bank of J. Robb.	299,969	266,091	234,423	399,180
Crescent City	945,129	910,428	327,636	218,491
Bank of America	713,367	689,736	484,144	430,469
Total	18,062,671	17,868,287	14,426,314	13,934,290
Increase	$194,389		Increase	$492,024

Banks.	Circulation. Nov. 27.	Circulation. Nov. 20.	Deposits. Nov. 27.	Deposits. Nov. 20.
Citizens' Bank	2,198,090	2,101,805	5,070,216	5,055,147
Canal Bank	613,700	595,435	1,515,163	1,519,701
Louisiana	695,654	696,558